

السؤال الاول

in Fakes to Left Off

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, variable, clearing. Temp. 23-17 (74-54). Friday, warmer. LONDON: Thursday, dry, sunny spells. Temp. 22-12 (72-54). Friday, variable. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, partly cloudy. Temp. 25-16 (77-61). NEW YORK: Thursday, partly cloudy. Temp. 25-16 (77-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Hua Kuo-feng and Nicolae Ceausescu at Bucharest airport.

Hua Starts Tour With Visit to Romania

By David Andelman
BELGRADE, Aug. 16 (NYT) — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrived in Romania today to start a three-country tour of Eastern Europe and the Middle East — the first visits by a leader of China west of Moscow.

Accounts monitored here said that more than 100,000 persons lined avenues from Bucharest's

100,000 Reported at Welcome; Iran, Yugoslavia on Itinerary

Otopeni Airport. They chanted a welcome that was carefully calculated to match in intensity that for former President Gerald Ford in 1975 and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in 1976.

Mr. Hua's trip — six days in Romania, nine days in Yugoslavia

and several days in Iran — is the most telling example to date of China's new look in foreign policy: enrichment of the Soviet Union and openings to nations that can help China politically and economically. The policy is winning acceptance by a growing range of world leaders anxious to preserve their distance from the major powers.

The three countries on the Chinese leader's itinerary were carefully picked to produce the maximum irritation to the Soviet Union.

Romania is a member of the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact military alliance. Although it has asserted its independence from

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Of Sophisticated Computer

France Rebuffs Carter on Sale to Russia

PARIS, Aug. 16 (UPI) — France today declined to go along with President Carter's request to join the United States in refusing to sell a sophisticated computer to the Soviet Union.

This cleared the way for French computer manufacturers, who sell 80 million francs (\$14 million) worth of computers a year to the Soviet Union, to bid for the canceled U.S. order.

France withdrew its military forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization 12 years ago and has not considered itself obliged to follow rulings by the NATO coordinating committee.

Symbolic Breakthrough of Boycott

Xerox Beginning Operations in Egypt

By Thomas W. Lippman
CAIRO, Aug. 16 (WP) — Xerox, one of the biggest U.S. corporations to be excluded from operating in the Arab countries by the Arab boycott of firms which deal with Israel, is open for business in Cairo.

The Cairo operation is modest and still beset by trouble in its early stages. But it represents something of a symbolic breakthrough. It shows that Egypt is going ahead to do business with blacklisted companies willing to make investments deemed beneficial to the Egyptian economy.

Egyptian officials say that the country has decided to implement unilaterally a policy it was unsuccessful in persuading other Arab countries to adopt — accepting business relations with some blacklisted companies if their investments in the Arab side equal or outweigh their dealings with Israel.

Western experts in boycott matters caution, however, that Egypt is not ready to abandon its adherence to the boycott altogether. Proposals by blacklisted firms that have been approved so far, they said, could be viewed as being in technical compliance with boycott regulations.

Last year Egypt reached an understanding with several major U.S. corporations to work for their removal from the blacklist if they would proceed with much-needed investments here. Removal from the boycott list would open the door to lucrative market areas from which they are now excluded, such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

Not Off the List

Egypt has not succeeded in getting them off the list, because the Arab Boycott Commission, headquartered in Damascus, has not met since Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace visit to Israel split the Arab world in November. But four of the companies are going ahead with operations here anyway.

One is Xerox. Another, Coca-Cola, is participating with Egyptian partners in the development of citrus groves near the Suez Canal, and still hoping to market its soft drink here to compete with Pepsi and Canada Dry's Sport Cola. Colgate-Palmolive is planning a toothpaste factory, informed sources say. And Ford Motor Co. is planning a truck and engine plant near Alexandria.

Xerox opened its business drive

Ray Swears to House Unit He Did Not Kill Dr. King

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPI) — James Earl Ray testified under oath today that he did not shoot Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and he suggested that the assassination of the civil-rights leader was a conspiracy between the FBI and Memphis police.

Ray, who confessed to the Memphis slaying of Dr. King a decade ago and was sentenced to 99 years in prison, gave his first public testimony on the case under heavy security before a televised hearing of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Speaking rapidly, with a slight Southern accent, Ray said he was several blocks away at a gas station on April 4, 1968, when Dr. King was shot and killed while standing on the balcony of a Memphis motel.

"I did not shoot Martin Luther King Jr.," Ray declared.

Prepared Statement

Reading for 90 minutes from a prepared statement, Ray said that he came to Memphis two days before the shooting and rented a room in the boardinghouse from which investigators believed the fatal shot was fired. Ray testified that he brought with him a rifle subsequently identified as the murder weapon.

But on the day before the shooting, Ray said, he went to a bar near the boardinghouse, where he gave the rifle to a man he identified as "Raoul." He said he never saw the weapon again.

Raoul is a mysterious Spanish-speaking figure, who has never been further identified.

Ray said that he met Raoul in Canada several months before the King killing, and that they engaged in smuggling activities together there, and later in Mexico.

Guilty Plea

Ray said that his attorney, Percy Foreman, had convinced him to plead guilty to the King killing because the press had convinced him. "He never even asked me if I was guilty of the crime," Ray said of Mr. Foreman.

Ray also said that the judge at his trial was convinced that the "blacks would burn down the town," and that the government had paid a witness to say that someone looking like Ray left the boardinghouse.

He also said that Mr. Foreman convinced him that it would "somehow be in my financial interests to plead guilty" and that his brother and elderly father would be imprisoned if he did not.

Ray reconstructed his activities on the day Dr. King was shot, and said that when the murder occurred he was at a gas station repairing a leaking tire on his white Mustang.

He said he then drove back toward the rooming house and, "I saw a police car parked blocking the street." In addition, I saw what appeared to be two or three people running, or walking rather fast, opposite the police car.

Ray said he then drove out of



James Earl Ray is sworn in before beginning his testimony.

Memphis, heading toward New Orleans.

"I eventually ended up in Mississippi [a short drive from Memphis]," he said. "Shortly after entering the state of Mississippi," he said, he heard of the assassination on the car radio.

It was the first he knew of the shooting, he said.

After Ray finished reading his statement, committee Chairman

Treasury, Fed Chiefs Called In

Carter Demands Report On Action to Aid Dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP) — President Carter today expressed "deep concern" over what he labeled "the sharp decline of the dollar," and he asked Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal and Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller to consider what actions "might be appropriate" in the present circumstances.

He made it clear that he wanted a prompt report on actions that might be taken by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve, and on "any future actions" that he himself might take.

It was the most sober statement on the plight of the dollar since the government announced Jan. 4 that it was beefing up its resources to allow for intervention to counter disorderly exchange markets.

Meanwhile, in a telephone interview, New York banker David Rockefeller said that the dollar problem is "very serious," in view of the more than \$600 billion held in the Euro market.

Intervention Not Advised

Mr. Rockefeller, head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, said that the downward trend of the dollar would continue unless the markets begin to see "the government taking effective policy steps." He advised strongly against greater intervention in a period of "slipping confidence," because, he said, "it would be throwing good money after bad."

Mr. Carter's statement today — issued by the White House with no further elaboration — referred specifically to current market conditions as "disorderly." Together with the Jan. 4 announcement, this implied that the Federal Reserve had intervened in the markets to try to brake the decline.

It was learned that Mr. Carter had asked Mr. Blumenthal and Mr. Miller to report back to him no later than Friday, although it is not planned to have a further announcement at that time.

And whatever actions are decided upon, they may subsequently be announced by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve, rather than the White House.

The U.S. position warranted a presidential statement.

"Things were snowballing downhill, and the markets needed a signal we were paying some attention," an official said.

It was not clear just what the administration would or could do to stem the decline, which in the past year has seen the dollar drop about 15 percent against the West German mark, and more than 30 percent against the yen and Swiss franc. In the course of these gyrations, gold has hit a new high of more than \$215 an ounce.

But well-informed sources indicated some steps that the United

States would not take. It will not undertake intervention in order to "peg" the dollar rate — to keep it from falling below a given range. But that does not rule out, a source said, "a reaffirmation of our intervention policy, perhaps pursued a little more actively."

The United States also will not impose a surcharge on imports, in an effort to further discourage Japanese exports here. This is a step that has been urged on Capitol Hill.

Among possible steps are a further tightening of interest rates by the Fed in response to international considerations. At the end of last

year, under the chairmanship of Arthur Burns, the Fed raised up the discount rate from 6.0 percent to 6.5 percent, a move that caught the administration by surprise.

In addition, the administration is expected to reiterate its belief that the only basic way to deal with the dollar problem is resolution of "underlying" causes — inflation and the excessive consumption of energy.

White House officials, in their discussions of the problem today, blamed the most recent decline in the dollar on congressional failure

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3 U.S. Balloonists Reach Irish Coast

SHANNON, Ireland, Aug. 16 (AP) — Three U.S. adventurers became the first balloonists to cross the Atlantic Ocean tonight, when they reached the Irish coastline at 2100 Greenwich mean time, Shannon Airport air-traffic control reported.

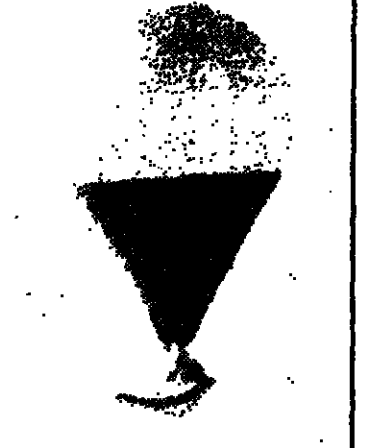
Air traffic controllers said the Double Eagle II — manned by Ben Abruzzo, 48, Maxie Anderson, 44, and Larry Newman, 31, all of Albuquerque, N.M. — passed over the tiny west Ireland port of Louisburgh at an altitude of 20,800 feet.

The craft has a catamaran dangling from the balloon as a gondola to hold the crew, who set out from Presque Isle, Maine, last Friday.

They have already eclipsed the record for remaining aloft, 107 hours set in an attempted Atlantic crossing in 1976.

There have been 17 recorded but unsuccessful attempts to cross the Atlantic by balloon, and seven persons, including one woman, have died trying. The latest attempt was made by two Britons a month ago. Don Cameron and Christopher Davies were within 117 miles of their goal when forced to ditch off the French coast.

The U.S. crew was communicating by radio with a small jet chartered by their flight team. It picked up their trail off the Irish



The balloon nearing Ireland.

Releases \$26 Million in Suspended Aid

U.S. Rewards Zaire Peace With Angola

By Don Oberdorfer
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP) — Three months after an Angola-based invasion of Zaire threatened to touch off a proxy East-West war, the two African countries are patching up their problems and the United States has decided to display its approval by releasing \$26 million in previously withheld aid to Zaire.

State Department officials say that the decision, made in recent days, will release \$18 million in food aid and \$8 million in security-supporting assistance to Zaire.

They said that the decision was made after President Mobutu Sese Seko made "substantial progress and good-faith efforts" to meet three U.S. and West European conditions: negotiate a border pact with Angola, improve respect of human rights, and take steps to curb corruption.

No public gestures of approval for Angola have been made in recognition of that country's willingness to improve relations with Zaire and discourage a repetition of the cross-border raids that alarmed Washington earlier this year. But Angola has been told of U.S. approval and support for its recent actions, officials said. And they did not rule out some material U.S. steps if the Zaire rapprochement continues.

Neto to Kinshasa

[Angolan President Agostinho Neto will pay a two-day friendship visit to Kinshasa, Zaire, this week, and at the invitation of President Mobutu, UPI reported today from Kinshasa, citing an announcement by the Foreign Ministry.

[Word of the visit came after two meetings of official delegations last month in the neighboring Congo capital of Brazzaville, at which the two countries decided to normalize relations.

[They exchanged charges d'affaires and agreed to repatriate exiles from either country wanting to go home, and to reopen the Benguela railway, which runs from Shaba province to the Angolan ports on the Atlantic and had been closed since the 1975 Angolan civil war.

There is no consensus among U.S. officials about the reasons for the favorable turn of events or how permanent it is likely to be.

State Department officials say that the new initiative with Zaire appears to be due more to Angola's President Neto than to Soviet or Cuban influence. Mr. Neto, who has long had Soviet and Cuban support, has in recent weeks reached working relations with the United States as well.

A White House policy-maker observed however that it was in the Soviet and Cuban interest to cool off the border situation.

There is general agreement that U.S. and European pressure on President Mobutu was an important factor.

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Media 'Harassment' Assailed

2d Test-Tube Pregnancy Is Confirmed by Doctor

LONDON, Aug. 16 (NYT) — A second baby conceived in a laboratory is expected to be born within the next six months to a 31-year-old Scotswoman, it was indirectly confirmed today by Dr. Patrick Steptoe, who pioneered the technique.

The woman, who has not been named, is a patient of Dr. Steptoe. The first woman known to have given birth to a "test-tube" baby, Mrs. Lesley Brown, also was one of his patients. Mrs. Brown gave birth to a girl at Oldham General Hospital on July 25.

Dr. Steptoe issued an angry statement complaining of attempts by the media to invade his patient's privacy.

"One of my patients who lives in Scotland is being harassed by the media so that she has become anxious, and indeed frightened," the statement said. "She has been compelled to withdraw for safety of her pregnancy."

"Information will be given to the media in due course, but I do ask that the prospective parents' desire for privacy be respected."

Dr. Steptoe's technique involves the removal of maturing egg cells from a woman's ovary, fertilizing them with the father's sperm in the laboratory and placing the resultant embryo in the mother's womb.

The technique makes pregnancy possible for women with damaged fallopian tubes.

The harassment that Dr. Steptoe spoke of followed a story in a London newspaper, the Sun, two days ago. Since then, newspapermen have been trying to find the Scottish couple to obtain confirmation.

A spokesman for the Sun denied any harassment. Apparently reporters for foreign newspapers had been at the hospital.

The Sun's story quoted the father as saying that he wanted to keep the details secret. They were described as "a professional couple, childhood sweethearts who married 10 years ago." The wife had been referred to Dr. Steptoe by a Glasgow specialist two years ago, according to the newspaper.

May Go to Security Council

Sarkis Seeks Troop Solution

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (UPI) — President Elias Sarkis and his top military and political advisers today began mapping the government's next move to break a deadlock over the deployment of the first army unit near the border with Israel since the 1975-76 civil war.

Political sources said that a possible course of action was to ask for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council — a step favored by several Cabinet ministers.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army high command thinned out its 650-man contingent in the southern town of Kaoukaba, halted 16 days

ago 25 miles short of its border objective at the town of Tibnine.

Local residents said that the size of the force had already shrunk to 300. The remaining troops have redeployed around Kaoukaba to guard against possible fire from Israeli-armed Christian rightist militias opposed to their advance.

Arab newsmen who visited the Kaoukaba region were told today by Lebanese military sources that the troops would not be helicoptered to Tibnine — an idea considered by some to be a way out of the present impasse.

They said that while about 300

troops were in and around Kaoukaba, most of these pulled out over the past few days had already been repositioned in the Bekaa Valley army barracks at Ablah, 38 miles north.

Nepalese soldiers manning UN checkpoints outside Kaoukaba today turned back foreign newsmen for the first time since the army took up positions there.

The government discussions on the southern Lebanon impasse were preceded by a three-hour session between Gen. Emmanouel Erskine, the commander of the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon, and Gen. Victor Khoury, the commander of the Lebanese Army.

Joining the discussions at the suburban Yarzeh headquarters of the Defense Ministry was Ghassan Tuani, Lebanon's permanent UN representative.

Premier Salim al-Hoss said that the talks concentrated on southern Lebanon, but he declined to go into details.

"There is nothing new to talk about," Mr. al-Hoss said. Mr. Tuani was not available for comment, but in statements published in the Beirut English-language newspaper *Al-Naba* today, he said that a call for a Security Council session was very probable.

"It is very possible that we will call a meeting of the United Nations Security Council, but before we do that certain steps must be taken. The important thing is to seek implementation of a March UN resolution calling for revival of Lebanese authority in the south and not to turn the Security Council into a mere platform without action," Mr. Tuani said.

Other Alternatives

Diplomatic sources said that while several government ministers favored the move, the government as a whole was under pressure from several foreign countries to seek other alternatives.

They said that Washington had already discouraged the Lebanese leader indicating the southern Lebanon stalemate was the result of not only Israeli, but Lebanese rightist intransigence.

"What if Israel tells the Lebanese to go and solve the problem with the rightist Christian militias and disassociate itself from the whole conflict?" a diplomat asked.

While the southern Lebanon conflict was the government's main preoccupation, the talks today also touched on consolidating a recent Beirut cease-fire between rightist militias and Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force.

Mr. al-Hoss spent two days in the Syrian coastal town of Latakia talking to President Hafez al-Assad and other Syrian officials and briefed President Sarkis today on the outcome of his talks.

The rightist leaders have called for a complete Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon or, failing that, at least a pullout from the Christian half of Beirut and other rightist regions.

Carter Demands Report On Action to Aid Dollar

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to come to grips with the energy problem.

There had been a brief period of dollar stability, but a sharp drop in the dollar's value against the yen and the Swiss franc, along with a strong stand against inflation and the administration promised a stronger effort to keep prices in check. But officials today said that the most recent decline accelerated when hopes for a compromise on the administration's natural-gas bill were dashed.

The gas legislation, officials said, "is three times more important" than raising oil prices, in terms of reducing U.S. energy imports. They calculate that raising natural-gas prices would add the equivalent of 1 million barrels of oil a day, against a reduced consumption of 300,000 to 400,000 barrels if the oil "equalization" tax were raised.

"If we don't get the gas bill, then Carter may not be able to make good on his Bonn summit commitment of reducing consumption," a source said.

Dollar Eases Downward

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP-DP) — The dollar generally eased against most major currencies today in quiet trading on the foreign-exchange market, as expressions of official concern mounted.

Meanwhile, members of the Swiss Cabinet and top officials of the Swiss National Bank were meeting tonight in Bern to discuss the rising value of the Swiss franc and the problems it is causing for the domestic economy. There has been speculation for days that the Swiss authorities may take action to stem the appreciation of the franc.

In Paris, informed sources said that deputy finance ministers of the Group of 10, the leading industrial nations, will meet Sept. 8 to discuss the world monetary situation, particularly the decline of the dollar.

Central banks in the United States, Europe and Japan again refrained from offering any significant support for the U.S. currency on the foreign-exchange market today.

Against the West German mark, the dollar lost 88 points, to 1.9450 marks, but it remained well above its record low of 1.9138 marks, set early yesterday.

In Swiss franc dealings, the dollar slipped 95 points, to 1.5955 francs, but was still above its low set Tuesday of 1.5485 francs.

The dollar actually gained ground against the French franc in this trading, with unusually wide spreads of about 1 centime between bid and asked quotes. It rose 1.75 centimes, to 2.4250 francs.

Against the yen, the dollar dipped 10 points, to 184.15 yen. Sterling rose 40 points, to \$1.9770 but was below its best level of the day, which was above the \$1.98 mark.



Stuttgart Mayor Manfred Rommel (left), Hans Filbinger, the former governor of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Lothar Spaeth appear at press conference after yesterday's election.

Rommel Son Loses Race for Governor

STUTTGART, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Mayor of Stuttgart Manfred Rommel lost a race today for the Baden-Wuerttemberg state governorship.

Mr. Rommel, 49, the son of a World War II Nazi general, lost the race to succeed Hans Filbinger, the Christian Democrat who resigned as minister-president, or governor, of the state last week in the wake of revelations about his behavior as a

German military judge during the war and immediately after the war in prisoner-of-war camps.

The Christian Democratic caucus of the state legislature, in which the party holds a majority, chose state Interior Minister Lothar Spaeth as its leader. The leader of the majority party automatically becomes the governor

of Baden-Wuerttemberg state. Mr. Rommel has been mayor of Stuttgart since December, 1974. He attracted attention in October of last year when he used his authority to grant the wish of the families of three terrorist leaders who committed suicide that they be buried in a common grave. At that time Mr. Rommel declared that "death must end all animosity."

Nanking Archbishop Lived on Taiwan

Chinese Cardinal Dies at the Vatican

VATICAN, Aug. 16 (UPI) — The archbishop of Nanking, Cardinal Paul Yu Pin, died today of a heart attack at the Vatican, where he came for the conclave later this month that will elect a successor to Pope Paul VI.

Cardinal Yu Pin, 77, a resident of Taiwan, fell ill at the religious hospice where he was staying and died two hours later, church sources

said. The archbishop fainted Saturday during the funeral of the pope.

Cardinal Yu Pin, the only Chinese cardinal, was one of the survivors of the Roman Catholic Church that once flourished in China but has been all but annihilated by the Communist authorities.

Of the other 129 members of the College of Cardinals, 15 are over 80

and thus too old to vote, and 3 have said they will be unable to attend the conclave because of illness.

The cardinals today held their seventh regular meeting, or congregation, in preparation for the conclave, which begins Aug. 25.

Officials said that they have begun to define the conclave regulations. In 1975 Pope Paul issued new regulations concerning the election of his successor, but left unclear some of the details.

One of these, for example, is whether the conclave will follow tradition and announce the results of its votes with puffs of smoke from a stove.

Until now, the cardinals have been involved in details of the pope's funeral and in some of the physical details of the conclave, such as which parts of the Vatican to seal off.

Workmen already have erected some barriers and disconnected telephones in the conclave area. The work is expected to go faster now that the mid-August holiday is over.

Cypriot Court Delays Hanging Of Palestinians

NICOSIA, Aug. 16 (UPI) — The Cyprus Supreme Court today ordered a six-week delay of the hanging of two Palestinians convicted of murdering Egyptian officer Youssef Sebail. It was the fourth postponement of their execution.

The latest stay, from Aug. 22 to Sept. 30, was ordered after the men's lawyer, Lechos Clerides, told the court that Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou should have sufficient time to consider their plea for mercy.

Mr. Kyprianou is currently vacationing in Greece and is not due back until Sunday, two days before the execution date.

The Palestinians, Samir Mohammed Khadar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26, were due to be hanged Tuesday for the Feb. 18 murder of Mr. Sebail, a friend of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

They shot Mr. Sebail in Nicosia during a series of incidents in which they also hijacked an airplane.

Hua Starts Tour With Visit to Romania

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Moscow for 15 years, it is still considered by the Soviet Union as part of its sphere of influence.

In Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union has been making strong efforts to restore the friendly relations that were broken 30 years ago when President Tito broke away from the Cominform and the East European Community.

Trade ties are being expanded and a new, high-ranking Soviet ambassador was recently posted to Belgrade.

Iran, a southern neighbor of the Soviet Union, is becoming increasingly important to Moscow for its oil and especially its natural-gas reserves, which are being tied into the Soviet pipeline network. It is clear that energy, badly needed by China's expanding industrial establishment, will be high on the agenda of Chairman Hua's talks with the Shah.

The sensitivity of the Chinese trip has been heightened from the Soviet point of view by the timing. Monday, when Mr. Hua is scheduled to arrive in Yugoslavia, is the 10th anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. And last weekend, after six years of delay, the Chinese and Japanese signed a treaty of friendship that is viewed by the

Soviet Union as a Chinese move against it.

Chinese diplomats have said that Chairman Hua will not go out of his way to attack the Soviet Union directly during his visit, in deference to the sensibilities and political circumstances of his hosts.

Nevertheless, his political talks with Mr. Ceausescu cannot help but cover the Chinese-Soviet dispute and the long-standing Romanian efforts to mediate.

These efforts, in the tradition of Romania's middleman diplomacy in the Middle East, India, China and Africa, go back to the early 1960s when Mr. Ceausescu's predecessor, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, sent diplomats to Moscow and Peking to try to patch up the quarrel when it first erupted.

Mr. Ceausescu conferred less than three weeks ago with President Brezhnev in the Crimea during a 14-hour visit. Romanian officials said that their talks dealt entirely with "foreign-policy questions."

That visit was also apparently designed to reassure the Soviet leader that Romania had no intention of abandoning a policy of neutrality in the Chinese-Soviet dispute, a policy enunciated in a

Advanced Electronic Gear

Arms Request From Iran Rejected by White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP) — President Carter has rejected Iran's request to buy advanced U.S. electronic equipment designed to blind and destroy enemy radar and anti-aircraft batteries, administration officials said today.

The issue has divided some of Mr. Carter's senior advisers, with State Department and Arms Control Agency officials opposing the sale while the Defense Department favored it.

However, a senior administration official, declining to be identified publicly, said the refusal is "not necessarily forever."

At issue was Iran's bid for 31 F-4G advanced Wild Weasel fighter bombers equipped with electronic gear enabling them to detect and locate radar stations and to fire a range of weapons to destroy them.

The United States has not yet sold any of these advanced aircraft and their equipment to any other country. The first operational models have been in use for only a couple of years in the U.S. Air Force.

The State Department and Arms Control Agency opposed sale of the F-4Gs to Iran on grounds that this would introduce a new weapons system into that region and because they considered it offensive in nature, rather than defensive.

Officials said that, instead of the F-4Gs, the United States has offered to sell Iran less sophisticated F-4E fighter bombers armed with older equipment, including about 1,000 Shrike missiles which are designed to home in automatically on enemy radar. The Shrike originally was used by the U.S. Air Force against North Vietnam in the 1960s, but has been substantially modernized in Iran.

Administration officials said that Iran is now considering whether to accept the U.S. offer of the F-4Es armed with the Shrike in place of the F-4G Wild Weasels.

Asked about the equipment of the F-4G, the Air Force said, "This advanced technology exists in no other aircraft." The Air Force also said that the F-4E armed with Shrike missiles cannot accomplish the air defense "suppression" mission as effectively as the F-4G Wild Weasel.

Ray Swears Innocence

(Continued from Page 1)

tee room by his lawyer, Mark Lane.

In essence, Ray said shortly after beginning his prepared statement, "I would have told the trial court and jury that I did not shoot Martin Luther King Jr." He said it is easy for a lawyer "to maneuver his client to a guilty plea," particularly if the court cooperates.

Details of Escape

Ray gave details of his escape from the Missouri State Penitentiary a year before the King assassination, after which, he said, he took a job as a dishwasher in a Chicago suburb.

After working for a time in Chicago, Ray said, he made the mysterious "Raoul," who said he would help Ray obtain a Canadian passport.

In the King case, the committee and its investigators have engaged in a two-year, \$4 million operation to sustain or disprove the original finding of the court: that on April 4, 1968, Ray rented a room in the boardinghouse overlooking the motel where Dr. King was staying and, from a bathroom window, shot him with a 30-06 rifle Ray is known to have bought previously, and which contained his fingerprints when found near the scene.

Ray's guilty plea avoided a death sentence. He has been trying unsuccessfully for a retrial by jury.

His story has changed several times in the course of efforts by the 11 lawyers he has hired since his capture.

Qadhafi Expels 450 Egyptians, Paper Reports

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has expelled 450 Egyptians working in Libya as part of a plan to embarrass Egypt and "divert attention" from the Camp David summit talks on Middle East peace, the newspaper *Al Gomhouriya* said today.

It said that 370 of those expelled arrived in Alexandria yesterday by ship from Greece and 90 were still in that country awaiting transportation home.

It quoted some returnees as saying Col. Qadhafi was "plotting to deport a number of Egyptians to Mediterranean ports in order to embarrass Egyptian authorities and divert attention from the Camp David summit."

The meeting of President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat is scheduled to begin Sept. 5. Libya, which has been feuding with Egypt since 1973, is strongly opposed to the peace effort. Egypt broke off relations with Libya and four other hard-line Arab countries shortly after Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November.

Australia, Poland Sign Trade Accord

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Australia and Poland have signed a trade agreement that includes provisions for industrial and technical cooperation, Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony said today.

Mr. Anthony said that the agreement supports the principle of long-term commercial arrangements between the two countries.

Herald Sheds 'Rhodesia'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 16 (AP) — The white-owned Rhodesia Herald, the country's oldest and largest newspaper, will drop Rhodesia from its name because of the prospect of black-majority rule.

Herald Sheds 'Rhodesia'

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 16 (AP) — The white-owned Rhodesia Herald, the country's oldest and largest newspaper, will drop Rhodesia from its name because of the prospect of black-majority rule.

There are also clear indications, according to the officials, that Mr. Neto is making good on a promise to start moving an estimated 200,000 Zaire refugees into new camps in the Angolan interior, away from the border which they have crossed in the past on raids into their homeland.

Zaire, for its part, is expected to try to seal its border against insurgent groups which have raided Angola from Zaire.

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Many in Sweden Fail A Test on Language

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (UPI) — A test has indicated that more than half the Swedish population has difficulty understanding the language used by the mass media, the Central Bureau of Statistics said today.

About 55 percent of 10,000 Swedes tested, many of them in the 16-24 age group, could not correctly answer such questions as: "A place where anybody can go is . . . (1) public 2) regional 3) dominant 4) required."

The fact that the copiers are to be leased and not sold may allow Egypt to continue claiming that it is in technical compliance with the boycott, since Xerox is not importing finished products for sale. The machines are admitted to the country as part of Xerox's estimated capital investment of \$10 million.

Panama Airport Opens

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 16 (AP) — Panama inaugurated its \$77-million Tocumen International Airport yesterday with an air show, skydiving, bands and free soft drinks. Final costs were almost double the original estimate for the facility, which will relieve overcrowding at the adjacent Tocumen airport two miles away.

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President Deplores 'Bitter Discord'

Disputes Mar India Independence Day

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (NYT) — India observed the 31st anniversary of its independence yesterday in a mood of distress and political uncertainty.

Amid bitter new disputes over such ancient problems as caste and language, and internal political bickering that has severely impaired the central government, many Indians are more worried than they have been in some time about what President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy called "the rapid deterioration of standards in public life."

"A nation torn asunder by bitter discord can hardly hold its place or make any progress," the figurehead president said in his annual Independence Day message to the people. "There is need for an ennobling vision of a resurgent India, imbued with a crusading spirit."

Even Jayaprakash Narayan, the aged ascetic who played a decisive role in bringing the present government to power last year and has functioned as its moral inspiration, said the other day that there was a widespread "feeling of unhappiness over the political situation."

Both he and President Reddy contrasted yesterday's mood with the euphoria of a year ago when, as Mr. Reddy recalled, "the country was in a relaxed mood, the air was charged with an orderly and peaceful manner the restoration of civil liberties so dear to all of us."

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Aide Cites Patronage

Carter to Discipline Democrats

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (WP) — President Carter, plagued by sniping and defections from congressmen of his own party, is about to resort to "old-line" political techniques to whip them into line. But not until after the November election.

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said yesterday that the administration will begin disciplining its more strident congressional critics, both by lambasting Congressmen

erally and by denying political patronage to errant Democrats.

Mr. Bergland said that the president already had taken some steps in that direction in recent statements chiding the lawmakers for ignoring his legislative proposals. The latest was in a speech Monday in Columbia, Mo.

But the secretary said that the real push would come after the election, when top administration officials plan to lay down the law to wavering Democrats.

Mr. Bergland said that if the

warnings do not take hold, the administration will begin replacing political appointees who were selected on the basis of recommendations from the offending congressmen.

In his department, he cited executives and committees in local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices, most of which are patronage jobs.

Administration Shift

Such pressure tactics would mark a decided shift for the administration, which generally has eschewed traditional political techniques. Mr. Carter campaigned in 1976 against "old-line" politics.

Mr. Bergland said that pressure would be applied primarily in instances where a congressman has been irresponsible and taken "a cheap shot" at the president. He said that a member's voting record alone would not be grounds for discipline.

The agriculture secretary said that he was compiling a list of about 15 House members to see after the election, and said that others in the administration were making similar plans.

"I'm going to go up there and let my friends know that the fun and games are over. It's serious business," said Mr. Bergland, a former congressman from Minnesota. "This isn't reprisals—it's old-fashioned political discipline."

The strategy apparently was decided on as a way to deal with the dozens of Democratic defections Mr. Carter has been suffering on key legislation.

Mr. Bergland said that the president's recent criticisms of Congress were designed to give congressional leaders "the support they need" to bring lawmakers into line.

The administration has been in a growing rift with Congress for several months, with Democratic leaders often chiding the White House for political ineptness. The latest such split came over the tax bill.

Mr. Bergland conceded that Mr. Carter has been unable to work closely with congressmen of his own party, but declined to speculate on the reason. "Maybe it's the chemistry," he said.

On agricultural issues, Mr. Bergland said that the administration would not buy any sizable amounts of surplus corn later this year to keep farm prices from plunging, as some sources have speculated.

Mr. Bergland also disclosed that he will be traveling to China in November to sound out officials on how much U.S. corn and wheat Peking will want to buy.

5 Said Killed

In Philippines

MANILA, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Moslem rebels ambushed a logging truck in the southern Philippines, killing at least five workers and wounding six, according to reports published here today.

The reports, attributed to the wounded airlifted to the port city of Zamboanga 300 miles south of Manila, said that the rebels struck yesterday on a mountain road 100 miles north of Zamboanga.

The truck carrying 25 workers was climbing a hill when the rebels opened fire from both sides. The survivors said that they saw at least five workers killed, but their report could not be confirmed.

Record U.S. Cigarette Exports Help Improve Balance of Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Even if anti-smoking campaigns have reduced U.S. consumption of cigarettes, U.S. cigarettes are welcome in other countries. An increase in cigarette exports has helped reduce the size of the deficit in the U.S. balance of trade.

The Agriculture Department's Foreign Agricultural Service reported recently that greater cigarette exports by the United States and the Common Market were primarily responsible for a 9-percent jump in estimated world cigarette exports, to 265 billion last year.

Record U.S. cigarette exports — 66.8 billion — contributed a record \$615 million to U.S. trade surplus, up 21 percent from 1976. Volume increased 9 percent and prices were up 11 percent from an average \$8.30 per 1,000 to \$9.20 per 1,000.

It is predicted that the United States will export 75 billion cigarettes, worth \$740 million to \$750 million, this year.

U.S. tobacco export volume during the first four months of 1978 rose 10 percent, primarily as a result of a 48-percent increase in shipments to Iran.

The largest U.S. cigarette customers are Belgium and Luxembourg, followed by Iran and Hong Kong.

U.S. tobacco producers had better news last year from exports than from U.S. production. U.S. cigarette output decreased 4 percent from the record 1976 level, to 66.5 billion cigarettes.

Spain Is Exception

Nonsmokers' Demands Gain Acceptance in Europe

BONN, Aug. 16 (UPI) — "You don't mind if I smoke?" a man asks a fellow diner, striking a match without waiting for the reply. "I mind a great deal," the other fellow snarls. "Please wait until I have finished my dessert."

An airplane traveler calls the stewardess, then points silently to the man in the next seat. "This is the no-smoking section," the stewardess curtly tells the second man, and she watches as he extinguishes his cigarette.

These scenes were unthinkable just a short time ago, when nonsmokers had the same relation to smokers as the skinny weakling has to the beach bully.

But in the wake of increasing acceptance in Europe of the argument that smoking is injurious to one's health, nonsmokers are becoming militant and winning growing recognition of their rights.

Only in Spain have the nonsmokers suffered a serious setback. Since the death of Franco in 1975, smokers puff openly in Parliament — even when the king is speaking. They never dared smoke in Parliament as long as Franco, a nonsmoker, was alive.

Italy has prohibited smoking in most enclosed public places, except restaurants, since 1976. That same year, the Moscow Municipal Council banned smoking in restaurants except in designated smoking rooms.

Airline Rules

Demel's Vienna's most famous pastry shop, always has banned smoking — except in one small back room — on the ground that the fumes spoiled their product and soured the taste buds of customers.

In most of Europe except Spain, smoking is prohibited in subways, buses, cinemas, theaters, operas and hospitals.

All European airlines, except for Spain's Iberia, now have no-smoking sections.

Most railroads have increased the number of compartments for nonsmokers and have started reserving part of each dining car for them too.

Katharina Focke, West German minister of health from 1972 to 1976, went to a health resort for three weeks before she took up her appointment in order to break herself of the smoking habit "cold turkey."

"I could not be a credible minister of health and still smoke," she said.

She pushed through a law banning tobacco advertising from radio and television, but she did not succeed in efforts to extend the prohibition to printed publications.



Fans of Elvis Presley file past his flower-framed grave in Memphis on Tuesday.

Thousands Mourn at Presley Estate

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16 (AP) — Fair skies, long lines and a 6-foot-tall angel greeted the Elvis Presley faithful today as they came to pay homage to the king of rock 'n' roll on the first anniversary of his death.

Dick Grob, chief of security for the 13½-acre Graceland estate, said that more than 150 persons spent the night huddled at the gates. Several thousand were on hand when the gates opened at 8:25 a.m. Awaiting the fans later in the 90-degree heat

was a row of air-conditioned souvenir shops.

At least 12,000 were expected to file by the graves of Mr. Presley and his mother today. Scores of flower arrangements lined the winding quarter-mile driveway to the Graceland mansion, and more were crowded into the graveyard garden to the south.

Among the arrangements was the angel — a Styrofoam form with its hands and wings painted gold. Mr. Presley was 42 when he

died at Graceland of "hypertensive heart disease."

A young woman from Ontario, Canada, Barbara McClean, came in and ordered the angel. An employee of Burke's Flowers, which for years has handled flower arrangements for Mr. Presley's mother's grave, Manager Aneta Watkins said that she had been averaging 100 orders a week for guitars, broken hearts, crowns, crosses and the emblem TCB — Taking Care of Business which was Mr. Presley's motto.

Presentation in Helsinki

4 Receive Top Award in Mathematics

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT) — Fields Medals, the most prestigious awards a mathematician may receive, were given yesterday to two Americans, a Belgian and a Russian at a ceremony in Helsinki.

The awards, which are made every four years to two or more mathematicians under 40, are considered by mathematicians to be the equivalent of the Nobel Prizes in science.

The winners, announced at Helsinki's Finlandia Hall, were Pierre Deligne, Belgian, of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques in Paris, Charles Fefferman of Princeton University, Daniel Quillen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and G.A. Margulis of Moscow.

Each recipient except Dr. Margulis was present at the Helsinki International Congress of Mathematicians to receive gold medals bearing a portrait of the Greek mathematician Archimedes, and cash prizes of 1,500 Canadian dollars.

Russians Absent

Dr. Elja Arjas, a Finnish mathematician and one of the organizers of the congress, said in a telephone interview that while Dr. Margulis had acknowledged acceptance of his Fields Medal, he had given no reason for his failure to attend the ceremony.

Dr. Arjas said that about 10 other Soviet mathematicians who had been listed as planning to come to the congress also failed to arrive.

"The Fields Medal is a wholly nonpolitical award," he said, "and it is made to individuals, never to organizations or nations."

He added that he had no idea whether any Soviet mathematicians who failed to attend were absent because they had been unable to obtain Soviet travel documents.

About 3,100 mathematicians and 1,000 of their family members were present to watch Rolf Nevanlinna, a senior fellow of the Finnish Academy of Sciences, present the medals.

Many U.S. mathematicians had expected that Dr. Fefferman would be among the medalists this year, but the other winners were somewhat less known.

Zero Problem

Dr. Deligne, a specialist in algebraic geometry, received his medal for work toward the proof of the Riemann Hypothesis — one of the most difficult problems in contemporary mathematics. The hypothesis attempts to predict the number and positions of zeros in an infinite

series determined by a certain mathematical function.

Dr. Fefferman's field is classical analysis, particularly using differential equations and singular integrals of calculus. He was strongly praised for his work on dual space relationships.

Dr. Margulis was honored for his work on discrete subgroups of Lie groups, which have to do with topology, the study of mathematical surfaces.

Dr. Quillen specializes in algebraic topology, and his award particularly mentioned his work in the development of higher algebraic K Theory, a branch of mathematics that the MIT professor founded in the early 1950s.

Scientists and mathematicians have been puzzled over the decades as to why Alfred Nobel, the lonely and eccentric inventor of dynamite, overlooked mathematics when he

wrote the will establishing Nobel Prizes for chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature and peace.

According to one story, Mr. Nobel feared that if he created a mathematics prize the first winner would be a Swedish mathematician that the inventor loathed.

But because mathematics is one of the cornerstones of science and knowledge, mathematicians believed that there should be a prize in their field equivalent to the Nobel awards.

An excess of members' contributions happened to be collected for the 1924 International Congress of Mathematicians in Toronto, of which the late Canadian mathematician John Fields was president.

The extra money was used to create the gold medals now known as the Fields Medals (although they do not bear the mathematician's name) and the cash awards.

Scattered Looting Reported

Blackout Adds to Memphis Strike Woes

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16 (AP) — A power failure blacked out Memphis early today and police arrested a private guard who had been hired to strengthen security at a utility substation during the current strike by police and firemen.

The city was further threatened when the head of the Memphis AFL-CIO labor council, Tommy Powell, said that he would ask the council on Monday to call a general strike and boycott of the city unless progress is made toward settling the disputes.

Scattered looting was reported during the blackout. A baby had to be delivered by flashlight at a hospital before emergency power could be connected.

Police named the arrested man as Richard Hyder, 29, of Nashville. He was arrested at the Cordova power substation at 3:35 a.m., about three hours after the blackout began, and was charged with interfering with power lines.

The blackout left some areas without water pressure because electric-powered pumps were out. Memphis International Airport had to shift to standby power.

County police said that more than 15 adults were arrested on minor charges stemming from the looting. Five juveniles were also in custody on charges of burglary or attempted burglary. National Guardsmen were sent to the county jail to strengthen security.

Police Director Winslow Chapman said at a pre-dawn news conference that the blackout was "probably due to sabotage." The FBI was helping investigators at the substation.

A spokesman for the utility said that someone entered the big plant and threw a series of switches, a complex procedure apparently requiring knowledge of the system. The action cut off a main electrical link with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mayor Wyatt Chandler had been able to maintain calm the previous nights by imposing a dusk-to-dawn curfew, although pickets were arrested each night for refusing to disband by the 8 p.m. deadline.

Yesterday Mr. Chandler modified his no-negotiations stance and offered to place the strikers' wage demands on a November ballot, giving voters a chance to pay for the settlement with a sales-tax increase. The strikers rejected the idea and called for binding arbitration.

More than 1,000 National Guardsmen have been patrolling the city with about 100 nonstriking police officers and 75 sheriff's deputies, while 200 Fire Department officials and nonstriking firemen

have kept 23 of the city's 48 fire stations open.

Some 1,100 policemen walked off their jobs last Thursday night after rejecting a wage offer. They were followed Monday by most of the city's 1,400 firemen.

The city had previously offered a

Says Issue Obscured

Jailed Reporter Offers Manuscript to N.J. Judge

HACKENSACK, N.J., Aug. 16 (AP) — Myron Farber, the New York Times reporter jailed for refusing to turn over investigative files in the murder trial of a New Jersey doctor, offered today to give the trial judge a copy of his book manuscript on the case.

Mr. Farber told Judge William Arnold of New Jersey Superior Court through his attorney that he was reluctantly giving him the incomplete and unedited version of the part of the book that he has written.

In a statement, Mr. Farber said he believed the manuscript should not be made public "either in its present incomplete and unedited state, or at this time."

However, Judge Arnold declined to immediately accept the manuscript and he set a hearing for Friday to consider the offer, made by attorneys for Mr. Farber and the Times. Pending the hearing, the manuscript remained in the possession of Mr. Farber's attorney.

Times publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger told the judge in a statement that his reporter's decision to give up the manuscript would enable "the courts, and the public, to put aside, once and for all, the irrelevant issue of a book manuscript."

"This now makes it possible to address the basic question — the right of a journalist to serve the public by protecting his undisclosed sources and his confidential, unpublished information."

In 1975 Mr. Farber wrote a number of articles on a series of poisonings in a New Jersey hospital in 1965 and 1966. Dr. Mario Jascalevich was later indicted in those deaths.

Mr. Farber's letter to Judge Arnold said in part:

"With this letter, I am turning over for your inspection a copy of that part of the draft book manuscript on the Jascalevich case that I have thus far completed and furnished my editor at Doubleday & Co. I do so reluctantly, because this draft version is both incomplete and unedited and will be changed significantly, depending on the evidence produced during the trial and other factors."

"As will be obvious to you, the book was never intended to be published in its present form. Indeed, I never intended to publish any book until I had the benefit of all that could be learned from the trial."

"I believe that the manuscript should not be made public either in its present incomplete and unedited state or at this time. I further believe that, as a general — and First Amendment — matter, authors should not be obliged to furnish their unpublished manuscripts."

"However, in recent days, false charges have been made about the manuscript and about my motives

for writing the book. These charges suggest that a desire for riches from the book led me to conspire with the prosecution in an effort to indict and convict Dr. Jascalevich, and that I have been hiding behind the First Amendment to conceal this greed-inspired conspiracy."

"The net result of these baseless accusations has been to distort and almost totally obscure the fundamental issue in my case — the need for a hearing that we feel will vindicate my belief and that of The New York Times that a reporter's notes and documents are, and must be, protected by the First Amendment and state shield laws. With this crucial issue obscured, it has become impossible for us to effectively present and argue our positions."

U.S. Geneticists

Ask Boycott of

Moscow Meeting

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPI) — A dozen distinguished U.S. geneticists today joined the Committee of Concerned Scientists in calling for a boycott of the International Congress of Genetics, scheduled to begin next week in Moscow.

The committee reported that the geneticists, in a joint statement to be published as a letter in Science magazine, said that the recent trials and convictions in the Soviet Union of dissidents "unleashed an unremitting attack against our Soviet colleagues."

Expressing particular concern over the conviction of computer scientist Anatoli Sheharansky, the 4,000-member committee said that he was accused of arranging for the transmission to Western intelligence agencies of secret information pertaining to Soviet research in genetic engineering.

The committee said, "Such accusations do not provide an atmosphere conducive to holding an international conclave" in the field of genetics.

The letter said that U.S. geneticists who do attend the Aug. 21-30 meeting should express their concern over human rights by discussing the recent trials with Soviet participants and "visiting with the ostracized refuseniks and dissident scientists."

Quake Damage

In California

At \$12 Million

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 16 (AP) — Damage estimates from Sunday's earthquake increased today to more than \$12 million in Santa Barbara County, with most of the loss at the University of California campus.

Officials said that the damage could be more than \$15 million when the final bill is in.

The Red Cross reported that a total of 72 persons had sought treatment at county hospitals for quake-related injuries, nearly all of them minor.

As many as 200 aftershocks have rippled through the area since the Sunday afternoon tremor, which registered 5.1 on the Richter scale. Most of the aftershocks were too small to be felt.

Despite Some Gains Seen by World Bank

600 Million Poor Are Forecast in 2000

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT) — The World Bank, soberly assessing the problems of ameliorating the lot of the have-not countries, predicts that although some gains have been made in reducing poverty, there will still be at least 600 million "absolute poor" in the world by the end of this century.

[The 600-million figure would represent a decline from the present level of 800 million "absolute poor," the bank said.]

The lending agency's long-range projections of the evolution of the Third World and its interrelationships with the industrialized world were requested at the London economic summit meeting last year — were published yesterday, a day after the House passed a bill appropriating \$7.12 billion for foreign aid. The bill is now being considered by the Senate.

Although there was no causal connection between the report of the World Bank and the legislative action, the ability of the backers of foreign aid to protect the biggest threat to the world's poor was seen as an indication that the United States would continue playing a key role in development assistance.

The World Bank projects increasing flows of governmental aid and private capital to the developing world. But it raises the question of whether the financial and other transfers will be sufficient to offset such impediments to development as excessive population growth, inadequate food production and a resurgence of trade protectionism.

The bank staff anticipates a 45-million-ton shortage by 1985 in the developing countries' food production, which means they will have to depend on buying large quantities of food grain from such industrialized countries as the United States and Canada.

One consequence is an increase in the relative price of food grains. Another is the strain that is likely to appear in the foreign exchange position of a number of developing countries.

Both the World Bank study and a companion aid aid problems published earlier this month by the Development Coordination Committee of the U.S. government stress the need for the poorer countries to spur food production.

The committee's report finds that developing countries are heading the warnings of food-grain shortages by mobilizing their small farmers more effectively and by strengthening their rural institutions so that they better provide such things as credit and agricultural services.

More ominous are the projections of excessive population growth laid out in a series of charts in the 121-page World Bank report.

On the basis of present trends, Mexico's present population would more than double to 126 million by the year 2000 and could reach 254 million, what the World Bank statisticians call the "hypothetical" maximum, by the 2075. The hypothetical maximum is a demographic calculation of the size and the time at which a population would become stationary. Singularly, the population of Bangladesh would double to 146 million by the year 2000 and reach its "hypothetical" maximum of 334 million by the year 2165.

In contrast, the population of the United States would climb from 215 million to 254 million by the

year 2000 and get to its "hypothetical" maximum of 276 million by the year 2035.

The thrust of the World Bank study, the first of a series of reports by agency intends to submit to its 125 member countries on development problems, is the inextricable linkage of the fates of the developing and developed world.

Recognizing the dependence of the Third World on the rich countries, the World Bank goes on to discuss a less apparent relationship, the dependence of the rich countries on the Third World.

For instance, the bank notes, the size of the developing countries' import market and the importance of this market for the industrialized countries is not widely recognized.

Total exports of industrial countries amounted to about \$550 billion in 1975.

Fully one-quarter was purchased by developing countries. Of the total manufactured goods exports, 30 percent went to the developing countries. Even greater than this average is the figure for dependence on Third World markets of the United States (34 percent) and of Japan (45 percent).

Additionally, the markets of developing countries have been among the most buoyant in the current recessionary period, helping, therefore, to maintain world economic activity.

28. You used to call home every Sunday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Unsettling the West Bank

It is, of course, welcome news that Israel has put off a decision on whether to establish still more settlements in the West Bank. But deferring a decision on settlements allays only the concerns that were raised when the Israeli government approved them in the first place. It can hardly be regarded as progress toward peace. Prime Minister Begin says his cabinet took this latest step on behalf of "a psychologically good atmosphere" at his Camp David summit meeting scheduled next month with President Carter and President Sadat of Egypt. Without that step, the atmosphere would be suffocating.

The five new proposed settlements were secretly approved June 28. True enough, that was well before any talk of a Camp David summit. They would have added to a hundred other settlements already established in occupied Arab territory. The United States regards civilian settlements as illegal; Begin says the five new ones would, in any event, be military outposts. One Israeli booster of such settlements is quoted as saying simply: "We have to do it now. Next year will be too late."

Such bald views risk detracting from recognition of Israel's legitimate — essential — security needs. Israel is right to insist on a voice in any arrangements, military and political, made for a period after Israeli occupation. And it understandably seeks more defensible borders than it had before the 1967 war.

As we have observed before, these aims can be recognized as essential to the survival and defense of the Israeli heartland — and recognized as distinct from any hidden intention to expand that heartland.

Delaying a decision on new settlements does not mean that the Begin government has decided against them. It may mean no more than a temporary accommodation with the turmoil that the settlements question has now brought to Israeli politics.

But the turmoil — like the delay — is welcome evidence that Israel is grappling with the right West Bank question: how to settle the problem rather than the place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Fusion Experiments

The strides made recently at Princeton University in the effort to harness nuclear fusion are more of a milestone than a breakthrough in the search for a new way to meet the world's energy needs. The results of the experiments mean that the physicists have been right in their theories and calculations about how a fusion reaction could be created in a laboratory. That is a scientific achievement of major proportions. It is concrete evidence that mankind may be able to control and use the reaction that lights the sun and powers the hydrogen bomb.

Nevertheless, the operative word is still "may." These experiments do not mean the day is near when this source of unlimited energy can be counted upon to replace the fossil and nuclear fuels now in use. Nor do they mean that the time has come to focus on the particular process used at Princeton as the ultimate solution to the energy problem. There are too many problems remaining to be solved to permit such optimism.

The system being worked on in Princeton, and in several other places around the world, involves the creation of a magnetic "bottle" in which gaseous fuel can be contained at extremely high temperatures and densities while fusion occurs. If that bottle can be created and the fusion reaction inside it sustained, the output of energy as hydrogen atoms are forced together will be enormous. The experiments convince the experts that the reaction will occur for the first time soon after they begin (in 1981) to use a device now under construction. Until two weeks ago, they said they "thought" this might happen then; now they are saying they are "confident" it will.

What they are confident of, however, is their ability to produce the fusion reaction in a laboratory. The steps from there to operating a fusion power station on an economic basis are huge. Even if all goes as well in the future as it has with the experiments, it is unlikely that the first power plant using a magnetic bottle as its key element will produce commercial power before the 21st century.

It is even possible that fusion power plants — if they come into being at all — will not use the principle that involves the magnetic bottle. There are alternative devices also under development that may produce the same

result. Although work on the bottle system is more advanced and, right now, more promising than work on alternatives, it poses more difficult technological and engineering problems at later stages. Thus the success at Princeton provides no reason to slacken research on those alternatives. One of them — a system using laser beams and pellets of fuel instead of magnetic fields and a gaseous fuel — may turn out to be more efficient or cheaper in the long run.

What the recent successes do mean, however, is that the scuffling for federal research grants on which most basic energy research depends is likely to become more intense. The claim of Princeton and the other "bottle" groups on those grants has been strengthened. But the temptation must be resisted to divert funds from other fusion programs or even from research into solar and other nuclear energy programs. Some of those other systems will be needed to supply energy before a fusion system can come into operation even under the most optimistic timetable. And if the fusion systems never come to fruition — a possibility that still exists — solar or fission systems will have to meet the world's future energy needs.

One thing the government must now reconsider is whether the secrecy wrapped around the laser approach to fusion can be reduced. Because lasers have a use in weapons systems while magnetic bottles do not, almost all research on laser systems is being conducted in government laboratories. Yet it is the lack of secrecy and the large amount of international cooperation on the bottle approach that has brought success to the work at Princeton. The configuration of the machines in use there is Russian in origin. It seems possible that a broadening of the scientific base on which laser research is conducted might have a similar, stimulating effect.

Somewhere in this maze of science — lasers, bottles, solar satellites and so on — is a solution to the energy problem. The recent experiments do not pinpoint what it is. They underline the fact that it exists. That should encourage the government to be generous in its support of a variety of research programs aimed at the development of a source of clean and unlimited energy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Behavior of Dr. Soares

Dr. Soares, Portugal's Socialist prime minister until three weeks ago, is behaving as deplorably now [in ordering his party not to participate in the government that Alfredo Nobre Da Costa is trying to form] as he did when he left President Eanes no alternative but to sack him.

To say that he is behaving like a spoilt child underestimates [both] the extent of his ambitions and the damage he is now doing to Portugal. He evidently thinks that because he is a Socialist and leader of the biggest party he should be prime minister for life, although he only controls 102 seats out of 263.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Peugeot's Big Move

[Regarding the proposed takeover by France's Peugeot-Citroen group of the European operations of the U.S. automaker Chrysler]. . . On the face of it, the switch from Chrysler to Peugeot should be an

improvement. Peugeot is a solidly based company with a consistent management record. One cannot predict how it will fare in the intensely competitive conditions likely to prevail over the next few years; the digestion of Chrysler's three European subsidiaries will be a good deal more testing than the absorption of Citroen. But Peugeot looks at least as likely as any of the other big European motor groups to hold its place in the world industry.

—From the Financial Times (London)

Indian Independence

[On the eve of the 31st anniversary of Indian independence from Britain], Mr. Sanjiva Reddy [the president] had some harsh words to say about the level to which Indian politicians' behavior had sunk. The country's political system could only function, he said, within the framework of accepted norms of self-restraint and readiness to place public welfare above narrow party or personal interests. Many millions of Indians will surely applaud his protest.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

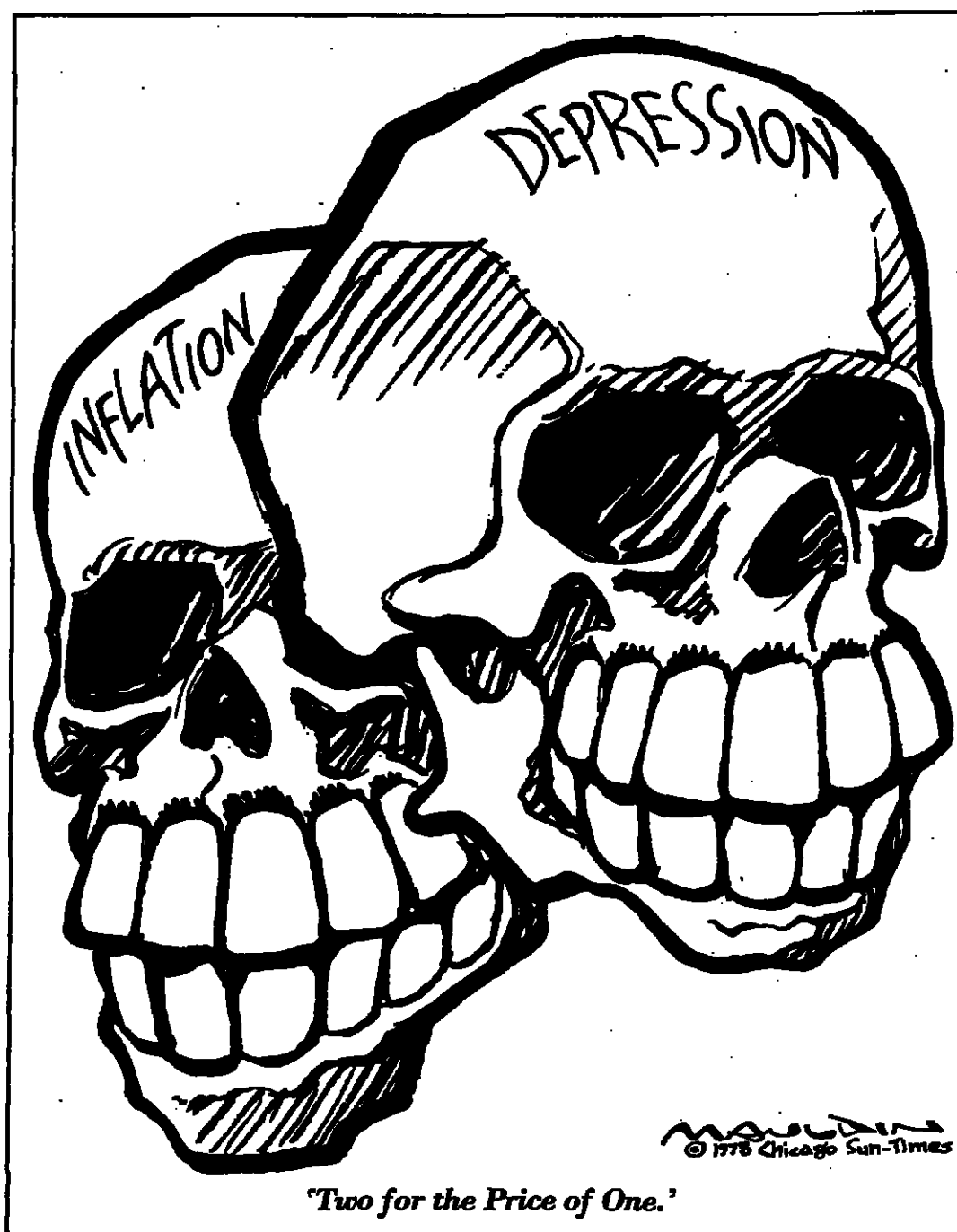
August 17, 1903

NEW YORK — The Minnesota State Board of Control passed an order for considerable quantities of chewing gum after reading a report that chewing gum can be of measurable use in treating lunatics. The chewing gum will be freely available in all state mental health institutions, where doctors have noticed that even some of the more violent patients will quiet down after taking some gum.

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1928

LONDON — The coming of the holiday season here has led to the disappearance from this capital of most British natives and their replacement with Americans. The rush has been well planned for this year and the tourist invasion has been easily absorbed by hotels, restaurants and shops, with the result that Piccadilly, Regent Street and most of the rest of central London are awash with Panama and Leghorn hats from across the Atlantic.



Airlines' Astonishing Record

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — It is useful, and occasionally stimulating, when events remind one of truths. United Airlines Flight 166 from Denver to Washington recently reminded me of several. First, it is an aspect of probability that the improbable will occasionally occur. Second, aged aunts, although generally sharp as tacks, are occasionally unfair.

The trip from Denver is not long, although time is lengthened by suffering on flights that serve meals prepared by chefs who run the risk of everlasting fire. As Flight 166 was descending through the smog that blankets the city where the Clean Air Act was born, I was reading Graham Greene's novel "Travels With My Aunt," in which the remarkable Aunt Augusta explains why she prefers trains to planes.

"I only take a plane when there is no alternative means of travel. . . It's a matter of choice, not nerves. I knew Wilbur Wright very well indeed at one time. He took me for several trips. I always felt quite secure in his contraption. But I cannot bear being spoken to all the time by irrelevant loud-speakers."

"Evacuate"

Two minutes after I read that passage, the aircraft was on the ground and a voice on the intercom — the sort of voice Aunt Augusta finds intolerable — was barking: "Evacuate!" The Barker did not need to repeat his suggestion, the passengers having been rendered alert by the abruptness with which the ground had come up to meet the airplane's tires, some of which blew out.

After the jolting landing, and after the plane had ground to a shuddering halt, but before the discovery of fire had made evacuation seem prudent, a flight attendant, who must have had a droll sense of fun, seized the intercom to announce that Flight 166 had landed. The Will boys are precociously biased about all aspects of flight, except United's ice cream bars, so they welcomed the excitement, especially the shouting, the jolly plunge down the inflated emergency-exit slide, the muddy dash away from the aircraft, and the arrival of fire apparatus to smother the flames. But the remarkable thing is how rarely such excitement occurs.

Although Napoleon possessed many remarkable skills, he was not everyone's sort of fellow. The same is true of the average airline employee, who (it sometimes seems) is primarily devoted to announcing grim news, such as that your flight is late, or that a meal will be served. But during a boom in air travel (with traffic up 20 percent over last year), it is appropriate to note the airlines' astonishing safety record.

One-Month Record

In June, United, the largest airline in the Western world, carried 3.9 million passengers, a one-month record. In July it carried 4.1 million. And from June 25 to July 1, United became the first airline to carry 1 million passengers in a week. During the Fourth of July weekend, U.S. domestic flights carried more than 3 million passengers.

The airlines are averaging 1 million more passengers a month than last year, which was a good year. In the first seven months of 1978, there have been approximately 3 million scheduled flights (more than 14,000 a day) but only four fatal accidents, involving a total of five fatalities. Although the modern technolo-

gies of transportation and architecture make possible complicated and spectacular accidents, life today is virtually free from many of the disasters that blighted lives in simpler days. The newspapers of 100 years ago were full of reports about injuries and deaths inflicted by runaway horses, overturned carriages and farm equipment, train wrecks and tiles falling from city roofs onto pedestrians.

A standard unit for measuring transportation safety is fatalities per 100 million passenger-miles. Here are the figures for air and automobile travel during five-year periods:

	Air	Auto
1942-46	2.08	2.74
1947-51	1.65	2.20
1952-56	43	2.70
1957-61	51	2.32
1962-66	21	2.36
1967-71	18	2.20
1962-76	09	1.56

Aunt Augusta may be as disparaging as she chooses about the tire-some facets of air travel, but it is marvelously efficient. Statistics confirm what intuition suggests: There are only two routinely terrifying aspects of air travel. One is the cab ride on the freeway to the airport; the other is mealtime in the air.

Letters

Angry Taxpayers

Mr. Johnson's admirable letter in your issue of Aug. 12 omits a gross injustice in the U.S. attitude to its citizens resident overseas. All the lobbying, all the legislation, your article of Aug. 9 and Mr. Johnson's letter, assume that no American living abroad who is not also earning abroad is worthy of consideration. The arguments which have failed so conspicuously before Congress have all been based on this assumption, presumably because it is thought that the "earner abroad" merits more than the let set.

But the plain fact is that the world is full of Americans living abroad for perfectly bona fide reasons, such as being married to a foreigner, yet having retained their U.S. nationality. The vast majority of these, mostly women, are people of modest means, perhaps with a small trust fund in the United States on which they are fully taxed as if they lived on Main Street. In addition, they suffer from the gross mismanagement of the U.S. economy, which has resulted in the collapse of the U.S. dollar abroad, and have no employer to compensate them by a wage in foreign currency.

But the task of going through all the relevant legislation and adjusting it to eliminate injustice to residence abroad would be beyond the capabilities of the Congress. The issues are too complex and too remote to interest congressmen. My letter to Rep. Al Ullman received a courteous reply directed entirely to the problem of "earners abroad," thus indicating that neither he nor even his assistants had read it. My letters to Sen. Danforth and Congressman Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, where I vote, did not receive the courtesy of any acknowledgment at all.

It would be politically more effective to face this complex situation, with an argument directed to the fundamental cause of the injustice from which we all suffer, and which is a matter of principle that congressmen could probably understand. As pointed out in your article of Aug. 9, the United States is alone among major industrial states in taxing those of its citizens who are bona fide residents abroad just as if they resided in the United States.

Such an attitude ignores the fact that foreign countries have different living conditions and themselves base their taxation upon residence and not nationality. No legislation can hope to compensate for these differences, and the U.S. attitude, essentially a holdover from isolationism, is simply not tenable in a world from which the U.S. cannot isolate itself. The aim should therefore be legislation that would define the bona fide resident abroad, and then exempt him from U.S. taxation.

The immediate response would be the question "What would it cost?" The answer is probably "not much." The wholly extremely expensive business of foreign audits would be eliminated; the standing invitation to evasion by people suffering from a sense of gross injustice would be removed; the work of the Internal Revenue Service at home would be greatly reduced and so would the burden of the U.S. companies active abroad.

Stated in these terms, the issue is a simple and defensible one, and we should have the courage to campaign for what is just and proper, rather than for what we think the Congress might find expedient. It is more likely to succeed.

DOJEAN SMITHERS
Vico Morote, Switzerland.

Peculiar

You have been publishing articles about the tax problems of Americans resident abroad. So far I have seen no mention of the fact that, so far as I know, no other countries besides the United States and Switzerland tax their citizens resident abroad at all. Why should Americans resident abroad pay U.S. income taxes? Since they are not living in the U.S. they are not using tax-supported services by and large.

Sen. Proxmire's attitude, so far as I understand it, is bizarre. How are Americans abroad living at the "taxpayers' expense" since they are not supported by American taxes? Or does Proxmire think that anyone who does not live in the United States and does not pay U.S. income taxes is living at the expense of American taxpayers? That is a peculiar point of view which I doubt most people in the world — who neither live in the United States nor pay U.S. income taxes — would accept.

Munich

Representation?

One reads the mass of news stories and Letters to the Editor concerned with the confused and prolonged debate on taxation of non-resident American citizens. We are lobbied by various overseas organizations to write to our congressmen to urge a return to the previous system of exemptions or to urge the passing of one of the less unfavorable new proposals. Two fundamental points seem for some reason never raised:

• Why should the United States levy any tax whatsoever on its non-resident citizens? There is virtually no precedent among other major nations.

Solving the Problem Of Migrant Workers

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Upward of 15 million migrants are now living in Western Europe, probably between 8 and 10 million in the United States; workers and their families who have migrated to meet the growing demands for labor from industry, agro-business and the expanding service sector over the last 20 years.

Increasingly these days the immigrants are coming illegally. Illegal immigration, as the United States has found since the ending of the Bracero program in 1964 and Europe has found since it ended its Open Door policy at the height of the recent recession, suits everyone's short-term interests. Governments can pretend to their electorate that they are against more immigration. Unions can concentrate on protecting their more highly skilled workers. The sending countries can continue to offload their surplus labor.

In Europe the estimates suggest there are now nearly 1 million illegal workers. In the United States sober estimates range between 6 million and 8 million.

Not Much Done

But what is being done to deal with this growing problem? Not much. The European Economic Community announced last year that it wished to establish a joint European policy for dealing with illegal immigrants, mainly through fines on employers. The Carter proposals announced a year ago for reforming the chaotic situation in the United States are an attempt to combine the old French policy of "regularization" (if you came in some time ago, you are OK) with a proposal similar to the EEC's sanctions against employers.

The tragedy inherent in both the European and American positions is that they are refusing to come to terms with reality: Illegal migration is a reflection of the needs of the market place. Attempting to cut down on the supply while the demand is still there will only lead to "bootlegging." The more serious the unemployment, the more criminal the bootlegging.

So what should be done? Here are some proposals: It should be borne in mind that they are a set of policies that could take a decade to implement in their entirety, probably longer. They are policies which if considered separately would be insufficient, but which if taken collectively would work to reinforce each other and make the task of each one less onerous.

First, the essential dynamic of the market should be respected and clandestine migration legalized. Thus any illegal migration is rendered marginal and can be effectively dealt with — preferably by the use of heavy penalties on employers.

Second, employers who hire the new legalized immigrant workers should be liable for a special tax, policy of aid for declining industrial areas would be one way of doing this. Or how about a compulsory national service corps for young people (university graduates as well as ghetto kids) so that the dirty jobs get done? This idea is not original — Plato suggested it in his "Republic" — a year cleaning the streets, collecting garbage or pushing trolleys in hospitals.

In the end, however, none of these policies, taken singly or in combination, is a major effort to deal with the "push" factors in the sending countries.

World Bank Study

The World Bank, based on its five-year experience in rural development in Mexico, has produced some positive conclusions. The bank believes that its techniques, if adequately financed, could be absorbing within five years the annual increase in the rural labor force, which is estimated to be 330,000 people a year, and helping to reduce significantly the pressures on the present unemployed to migrate to the United States.

In sum, the prescription I advocate for dealing with the "crisis of the new proletariat" is threefold: a redesigning of parts of the economy to reduce the demand for immigrant labor, an emphasis on the rural sector in the sending countries to reduce the supply and, third, an honest treatment of those who have already come and will continue to come, to make economic growth possible in advanced capitalist societies. Anything less is to cast Europe and the United States, back to the days when flesh was labor and cash was profit. That, presumably, is not the epitaph we would want history to write over our age.

inquiry, from which it emerged that the hospital had in fact carried out hundreds of sterilizations during 1973-74, had held to a ratio of one sterilization to seven births, and had been using a consent form whose hermetic doctors' English denied most of the victims about what they were consenting to. The letter killed — quite literally, in that Eichmannesque world — but the spirit giveth life.

DAVID DORRANCE

Best Choice?

William Safire's piece (IHT, Aug. 4) is indeed "No Laughing Matter." Robert A. Imlay's letter in defense of President Carter (IHT, April 29-30; enlarged on in the IHT of May 11) gains with the force of events, reaffirming that Carter is the only foreseeable Oval Roommate through Jan. 20, 1981, barring acts of God, battery of the crew, and other heavenly emergencies.

Jimmy would still make an acceptable president of Britain, and one only marvels that our respective leaderships, which are seemingly the best choice that Providence had available in a lean century, and may yet prove to be our corporate salvation.

WALTER ROBERTS.

London.

Genghis Fan

Re The Tudor Conspiracy Against Richard III (IHT, July 21): Why not a Genghis Khan fan club? After all, he whipped the Russians and established himself in Peking — which is more than present-day rulers seem to be able to do.

Vienna.

AL HIX.

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Problem
Worker

سكوايا والاصح

Beer Quiet Revolution in U.S. Transforms Home Brew

By William Carlson

NEW YORK (NYT) — In basements and kitchens across the United States, home brewers may soon be reaching into their refrigerators for a homemade bottle of beer that is unequivocally legal.

Legislation has been moving through the Congress this summer that would regulate home brewing and thus end the argument between hobbyists and government officials over whether and under what conditions the beer is legal.

In the meantime — since there has been no court case testing the legality of the hobby — there has been a quiet revolution over the last few years that has transformed home brewing: It is now possible to brew first-rate beer at home with ease.

Catching On

The quality of the brew may surprise many people who remember Prohibition, when homemade beer earned an uncivilized reputation from bootleggers who brewed for quantity and alcoholic kick rather than quality. But the recent availability of high-quality brewing ingredients, mostly from Europe, and the use of increasingly sophisticated techniques easily earned from a number of books, have begun to dispel the myth that homemade beer tastes bad.

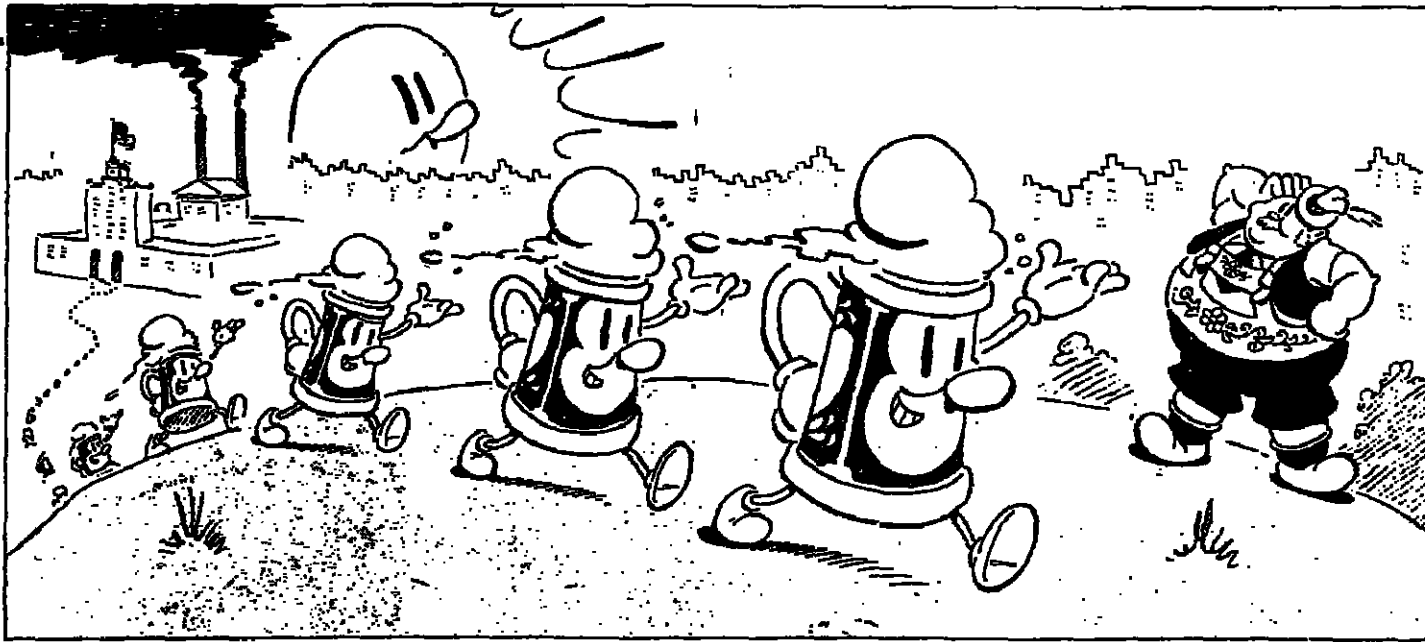
"We've had a 500 percent increase in beer business in the last two years," said Shirley Yingling, who runs Wine Hobby U.S.A., a wine and beer supply store in Princeton, N.J. "It's definitely catching on."

In San Francisco, by one estimate, the five beer-supply stores sold 50,000 packets of beer yeast last year. Each packet was made to produce five gallons of beer; that could mean that at least a quarter of a million gallons of home beer were brewed in that area alone last year.

Less Dramatic

The increase has been noticeable in Manhattan, too, if somewhat less dramatic, according to a spokesman for Milan Laboratories, a supply house.

Leigh Beadle, who runs a wholesale and mail-order beer supply house in Wilmington, N.C., says that the biggest demand for supplies is from



New York Times Drawing

the Northeast and the West Coast. But, he said, "it's surprising how evenly distributed the rest of the demand is around the country."

With the proper ingredients and one of a number of books available at most wine and beer supply stores or from mail-order houses, home brewers say their task is easy. As for cost, Jerry Freeman of Wine Art in Elmsford, N.Y., says that the initial outlay is about \$45 for equipment (winemakers already have most of the equipment they need to make beer) and \$10 or \$15 for enough ingredients to make five gallons. Homemade beer costs half as much as store-bought beer.

Malt, Water, Sugar and Hops

The malt, which usually comes in two-to-three-pound cans in syrup form, is boiled with water, sugar, and hops. When it cools to room temperature, it is placed in a large, thoroughly clean plastic pail and yeast added. This ferments vigorously for a few days. Then the brew goes to a container big enough to hold it; the container should be loosely capped to keep out most, but not all, air.

After about three weeks, the mixture and a measured amount of sugar is transferred to clean bottles and capped. A hammer and caps from a supply house will do the job. Wait a month, and the beer will be potable.

Wait two to four more weeks and neighbors and friends will be placing orders.

Is or is not home brewing legal? Some home brewers argue that there is no U.S. law against it; government spokesmen have contended that a beer-making prohibition is implicit in the ban against moonshining.

Nancy Crosby of Bacchanalia in Westport, Conn., tells customers that as long as they do not try to sell the beer there is little reason to expect any trouble.

No Tax or Fee in Bill

The pending U.S. legislation, passed by the House, is meant to resolve the issue completely. The bill would require home brewers to register with the government, but would not require any tax or fee; it would also allow home brewers to keep no more than 30 gallons of homemade beer and to brew no more than 100 gallons per adult in a household, with a maximum annual amount of 200 gallons for any one household.

A similar measure now before the Senate has drawn no opposition from industry or government and is given an excellent chance of passage this year. If it does become law, some hobbyists are predicting a beer-making craze that will rival the wine-making of several years ago.

Looking at Alternatives To Characterless Product

By Frank J. Priol

NEW YORK (NYT) — The writer Joseph Wechsberg once recalled how, as a young man, he traveled the world selling brewery supplies to lonely German and Czech brewmasters who had migrated to China, Java, Japan and Milwaukee to ply their trade. In fact, most good beers in the world still show the strong influence of those old Middle Europeans. Everywhere, that is, but in the United States. Somehow, Americans have managed to produce an almost characterless product that bears only a vague resemblance to the rich, full-bodied, full-flavored beers produced abroad.

There are a couple of good domestic beers — Anchor Steam Beer from San Francisco; Andekers, the premium beer made by Pabst is another, and Prior's Double Dark, while not what it was when Prior was independent, is still a good, solid drink. One hears, too, of tiny "boutique" breweries starting up around the country to provide an alternative to mass-produced mediocrity.

Domestic Versions

To be avoided are the new domestic versions of famous European labels. Miller's version of Lowenbrau and Carling National Breweries' U.S.-made Tuborg bear little relation to the originals. Not that all imports are first-rate. Heineken's Special Dark has an unpleasant taste of chocolate, and Molson's, from Canada, is almost sweet. But for people who drink beer for taste rather than thirst, the imports have the edge. Some of the best: Pilsener Urquell, from what may be the oldest commercial brewery still operating, is a light beer by European standards, but a good sturdy brew by U.S. tastes. Wurzbarger, either light or dark, has not only a good, nutty taste, but a delightful aroma. Wurzbarger is particularly good on tap. Heineken's regular light beer, probably the most ubiquitous of all the imports, is also one of the best. Lighter than some in style, it still manages to hold its flavor even when ice cold. Where available, Dos Equis (Double X) from Mexico is a big, intense beer, very dark but smooth-tasting.

One of the newest surprises is the big 25-ounce can of Foster's Lager from Australia. The huge can is attractive and unusual, and the beer is good. Slightly dark and less pronounced in taste than the German beers, it is still has plenty of flavor and body.

Guinness Stout, from Ireland, appeals to a special taste, but Kiri from Japan, Tsingtao from China and Kronenbourg from Alsace are excellent, gutsy beers. Next to any of them, Coors tastes like nasutrium leaf tea.

Waverley Root

Chinese Past of the Venerated Peach

LAST NOV. 10, the Reuters news agency reported the discovery at Changsha, China, of the perfectly preserved body of a woman later identified as the wife of the Marquis of Tai (whatever marquis may mean in Chinese terms) who had been buried in the second century B.C. Egyptian mummies have held out longer than this, but they are buried in one of the driest countries in the world, while Changsha's Hunan province receives between 50 and 58 inches of rain per year, and Egyptian mummies have the easily decayable viscera removed before being embalmed. The Chinese body was so far from having been eviscerated that the Reuters correspondent reported with awe that "undigested melon seeds" were found in her intestines (melon seeds are not digested, they are passed). The reporter attributed the state of the remains to the woman having been buried in a series of coffins nested one inside the other, each hermetically closed by an envelope of charcoal and clay. The reporter was barking up the wrong tree. A bowl containing peaches was found in the tomb; ever since the Ch'in dynasty the Chinese had known that peaches, eaten in time, preserve the body from corruption until the end of the world.

The peach was the object of a sort of cult in China, where for poets, sculptors and painters it was a symbol of immortality, despite

the peach being a short-lived tree (some commercial growers replant their orchards every 8 to 10 years, others wait for 20). Friends gave each other peaches, real or porcelain, to attest to their mutual affection. The veneration accorded the peach no doubt arose from its ancient and peculiarly Chinese character, for it is believed to have originated in that country, where it is called *tao*. Peach trees are still found growing wild in China, and I think nowhere else, except as escapees from cultivation. (The North American "wild peach" (or wild almond), *Prunus fasciculata*, is not a peach, though very close to it.) Chinese wild peach trees are apt to be gnarled and squat, their fruit is small and the pit large, but the flesh is exquisite in flavor. No other peach trees in the world breed true from seed, usually a sign of hybridization.

Chinese writings contain references to the peach dating from 2,000 B.C. (dubious) and from the fifth century B.C. (trustworthy), in the works of Confucius, at least three centuries before we hear of it from anywhere else.

Once Thought Persian

It was long thought that the peach was a native of Persia, (where it is never known to have grown wild), which is why its scientific name is *Prunus persica*. This results because it was from Persia

that the ancient Romans imported the fruit; they could not have known that Persia had acquired it, across a good deal of intervening territory, from China, a country whose existence they did not even suspect. The West first heard of the peach in ancient Roman writings, and by the time the opening of the East made ancient Chinese documents accessible, the conviction that the peach was Persian had become an article of faith that could not easily be uprooted.

The peach seems never to have been common in ancient Greece, but in Rome several varieties became known — from two to five, depending on how you translate: the nectarine seems definitely not to have been among them. The peach was not common in Rome either, for Pliny says it was hard to grow in Italy. The Romans accordingly imported it from Persia, which made it expensive.

One might wonder whether ancient Gaul did not know the peach before ancient Rome. Columella, whose "De Re Rustica" may possibly have been written before Pliny's "Historiae Naturalis," said that the peach was cultivated in France, where, indeed, the climate should have been more favorable to it. Georges Blond said that peaches appeared at banquets of the Franks (before Charlemagne), but were rare; when Charlemagne ordered them grown on his domains they were still rare.

A Peachly Death

It was probably from France that the peach reached England, despite the warning of William Lawson's "A New Orchard and Garden" (1618), "Meddle not with Apples nor Peaches... which will not like our cold parts unless they be helped with some reflex of Sunne." The record says that it was introduced there in 1562, about four centuries after King John is said to have died from eating too many of them. (Some accounts say he overate of peas, not of peaches so we may be encountering here the error of a careless scribe — but if so, a scribe who had already heard of peaches.)

One sovereign who did overdo with peaches was Louis XIV, who seems to have been a glutton with everything he liked. He was so impatient to get at peaches when they were placed before him that he could not wait to peel them, and bit directly into the fruit, ignoring the unpalatability of its fuzzy skin.

The Spaniards brought this fruit to the New World, where the Creek and Seminole Indians fell upon it with avidity, and the Natchez named 1 of their 13 months for it. Passed from tribe to tribe, the peach tree spread through Indian America faster than the white man. It reached, among others, the Susquehanna Indians of Pennsylvania; in a letter dated Aug. 16, 1663, William Penn wrote from Philadelphia: "There are... very good peaches, and in great quantities; not an Indian plantation without them... not inferior to any peach you have in England, except the Newington."

American Peaches

Meanwhile settlers from England had introduced the peach in Virginia and Massachusetts, where the quality of American-grown peaches seems to have been maintained. "A French peach is juicy," Fenimore Cooper wrote in "The Traveling Bachelor." "And when you first bring it in contact with your palate, sweet, but it leaves behind it a cold, watery, and almost sour taste. It is for this reason so often eaten with sugar. An American is exceedingly apt to laugh if he sees ripe fruit of any sort eaten with anything sweet. The peaches here leave behind a warm, rich and delicious taste, that I can only liken in its effects to that which you call the bouquet of a glass of Romance."

©Waverley Root

Dance in London

A New York Star Shines In Gala's Role-Swapping

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Aug. 16 (IHT) — The stars in the Gala Ballet Season at the Festival Hall have been swapping roles in the programs and introducing some new items, though, on the whole, the best things have continued to be the ones noted last week (IHT, Aug. 10).

Last night, however, there was a blazing new star in Peter Martins, of New York City Ballet. He was joined by Natalia Makarova in a performance of George Balanchine's Tchaikovsky pas de deux that banished memories of the lackluster version danced by Maina Gielgud and Jonathan Kelly earlier in the season and reminded us what a dazzling and invigorating piece this should be.

Martins has replaced Fernando Bujones and produces the opposite sort of virtuosity. Where Bujones constantly made us marvel at the difficulty of what he was doing, Martins astonishes by the sheer ease with which he achieves almost impossible spins, splits and jumps. Makarova, secure in Martins' strong partnering, also displayed wonders of speed and lightness. Margaret Fonteyn did not perform the promised "Melody," a Soviet divertissement that would have been new to her repertoire, but one night she did the pas de deux as well as the prelude in "Les Sylphides" to say nothing of Frederick Ashton's "Amazon Forest" duet and George Skibine's "Romeo and Juliet." Her youthfulness, energy and artistry continue to amaze.

Don Quixote

Last night Yoko Morishita and Tetsutaro Shimizu did a stunning "Don Quixote" — her held balances provoked cheers. Some critics have complained of a lack of personality, but when a pas de deux is danced as brilliantly as this, it is churlish to ask for more. "Gion," rather oddly described in the program as "Japanese National Dances," turned out to be a Soviet-style pas de deux in very attractive Japanese costumes — charming but slight.

Luigi Bonino's new solo, "Who Am I?," choreographed by Susanna

The Asami Naki Classical Ballet of Tokyo, which is playing a two-week season at Wimbledon, has no dancers to rival Morishita and her husband Shimizu in technical brilliance, nor does it equal the amazing precision of the Tokyo Ballet which appeared in the same theater three years ago. Still, Morishita is a neat, light Gielgud in a production of the second act that has some unusual dramatic features, and the general standard of dancing is fully competent, if unexciting. "Giuliani Variations," an abstract display piece based vaguely on "Etudes," would have benefited from more virtuosity, though again it was a pleasing show of good classical training and professionalism. "Mantes," one of those semi-gymnastic pieces about female insects preying on males, was no worse than many of the ballets regularly presented by companies in search of new choreography, and was considerably better than some. The amazing thing is that Japan now produces many classical dancers and companies who can compete with the West on its own terms. The Asami Maki goes to the Israel Festival next week.

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High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close										
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0
30 1/2 ACF	2.10	1.94	124	108	38	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0

12 Month Stock

High	Low	Div. In 5 Yld.	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
37 3/4	36 1/2	2.20	35	1	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	+0
37 1/2	36 1/2	2.20	35	1	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	+0
16 1/2	15 3/4	1.60	6	6	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
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29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	+0
29 1/2	28 3/4	2.00	3.9	9	28			

12 Month Stock

12 Month									
High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
34 1/2	22 1/2	ChnCPmP	2	6.12	36	32	31 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
34 1/2	22 1/2	ChnCPmP	2	6.12	36	32	31 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/4
11 1/4	7 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	9.6	7	2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
11 1/4	7 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	9.6	7	2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
16 1/4	10 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	8.0	5 1/2	12	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
16 1/4	10 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	8.0	5 1/2	12	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
31 1/4	31 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	12.0	10	20	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
31 1/4	31 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	12.0	10	20	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/4
38 1/4	25 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	14.16	13	20	38 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
38 1/4	25 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	14.16	13	20	38 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
21 1/4	10 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	8.2	9	20	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
21 1/4	10 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	8.2	9	20	22 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/4
110	100	ChnCPmP	1	9.0	100	100	103	103	+ 1/4
110	100	ChnCPmP	1	9.0	100	100	103	103	+ 1/4
37 1/4	27 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	25.10	13	35	35 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/4
37 1/4	27 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	25.10	13	35	35 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/4
26 1/4	15 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	6.7	23 1/2	40	26 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/4
26 1/4	15 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	6.7	23 1/2	40	26 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/4
17 1/4	11 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	5.8	15 1/2	17 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
17 1/4	11 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	5.8	15 1/2	17 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
40 1/4	28 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	7.5	19	30 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
40 1/4	28 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	7.5	19	30 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/4
13 1/4	8 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.9	14	10 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
13 1/4	8 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.9	14	10 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	3.9	14	10 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	3.9	14	10 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/4
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23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
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23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
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23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
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23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/4
23 1/4	18 1/4	ChnCPmP	1	2.6	6.4	19			

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Tokyo, Japan

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Issue Price: 100%

Interest: 3 1/2% p.a., payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1

Final Maturity: February 1, 1987

Conversion Right: from September 1, 1978 into shares of Common Stock of Korakuen Stadium Co., Ltd.

at a conversion price of ¥ 480 per share

Listing: Frankfurt (Main)

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Crédit Commercial de France

Dai-ichi Kangyo Paribas Limited

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	A.E. Amer & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Androsens Bank A/S	Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.	Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktienanstalt
Badische Kommunal-Landesbank - Girozentrale -	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	Banco Ambrosiano
Banco di Roma	Bank of America International Limited	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque Française de Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg
Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême-Orient	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg	Banque Louis-Dreyfus	Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neufchâteau, Schlumberger, Waller	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Bergan Bank
Bankhaus Brüder Bethmann	BHF-BANK International	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Bank	Christiansen Bank og Kreditkasse	Citicorp International Group	County Bank Limited
Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers	Den norske Creditbank	DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Europäische Bankgesellschaft AG - Wien	First Boston (Europe) Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Fuji International Finance Limited	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG - Wien	Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktienanstalt
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois	Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft	Inter-Alpha Asia (Hong Kong) Limited	International Credit Alliance, Limited
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Japan International Bank Limited	Jardine Fleming & Company Limited	Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia	Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.	Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Kuwait International Investment Co. S.A.K.
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited	Merck, Finck & Co. Limited
M. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Mitsui Finance Europe Limited	Sauzet Montagu & Co. Limited	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.	New Japan Securities Europe Limited	The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
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Österreichische Länderbank	Orion Bank Limited	Piercen, Fendring & Pierson N.V.	PKBanken
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Société Générale	Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Svenska Handelsbanken
Tokai Kasei Finance Hongkong Limited	Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited	Union Bank of Finland Ltd.	Union Bank of Switzerland (Switzerland) Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.	Veritas- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Vickers da Costa International Limited	J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	Wardley Ltd.	Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Williams, Glyn & Co.
	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH	

Unilever N.V.

has acquired through merger

National Starch and Chemical Corporation

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as financial advisor to Unilever N.V.

August 17, 1978

Japan Cuts Surplus In Current Account

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Japan posted a current account surplus in July of \$2.05 billion, down from the near record June surplus of \$2.345 billion but up from a surplus of about \$1.5 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said today.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the July surplus narrowed sharply to \$1.494 billion from \$2.372 billion in June.

Exports in July on a dollar basis

Japan Raises Share In Indonesia Project

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Japan has agreed to invest an additional \$710 million in a joint Japanese-Indonesian aluminum smelting project, the International Trade and Industry Ministry said today.

The agreement calls for the additional investment in the construction of a 510,000-kilowatt power station and an aluminum smelter in the northern part of Sumatra, the ministry said. It added that Indonesia will invest another \$156 million in the project.

In July, 1975, the two governments agreed to invest \$1.3 billion in the joint project, but skyrocketing labor and material costs in the following years required increased investment, the ministry said.

TUC Urges Leyland Offer In Chrysler Takeover Bid

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 16 (NYT) — The union representing about two-thirds of Britain's automobile workers has decided to press British Leyland and perhaps other manufacturers to make offers for Chrysler operations in this country to compete with the bid of Peugeot-Citroen.

Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, said he would be asking Leyland tomorrow to make such an offer, one that "equals or exceeds" that of the French concern.

Although the money-losing Chrysler facilities in Britain are not seen as a particularly desirable part of its overall European business for which Peugeot-Citroen has offered \$430 million, Mr. Evans said he thought Leyland might well be interested.

The Labor government, which controls 95 percent of Leyland shares, faces a probable general election this fall and has already

SCM Awarded \$25.6 Million Against Xerox

Against Xerox

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — A federal court jury said SCM Corp. deserves \$25.6 million in additional antitrust damages from Xerox Corp.

The verdict was the last stage of a trial in which the jury already has awarded \$11.7 million in antitrust damages to SCM as a result of Xerox's domination of the market for machines that copy on ordinary paper.

The additional award of \$25.6 million to SCM is the value the jury put on the business it said SCM would have had on Dec. 31, 1976, had it not been prevented from entering the plain-paper copying field by a Xerox agreement with Battelle Memorial Institute that gave Xerox exclusive right to certain basic patents in copying.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Consolidated Foods			
	1977	1978	1977
Revenue	1,050	775.40	895.8
Profits	30.70	27.40	12.45
Per Share	0.99	0.88	2.59
Dayton Hudson			
Revenue	3,540	2,930	840.70
Profits	100.60	90.48	16.85
Per Share	3.21	2.87	1.44
Federated Department Stores			
Revenue	1,230	1,060	1,529
Profits	156.14	14.11	21.35
Per Share	6.62	0.60	1.80
Gamble-Skogmo			
Revenue	457.20	384.70	645.50
Profits	5.31	1.90	11.10
Per Share	1.24	0.38	0.94
Hormel (Geo. A.)			
Revenue	872.40	761.40	1,227
Profits	6.33	0.49	14.60
Per Share	1.41	—	1.21
Netherlands Phillips			
Revenue	8,010	8,010	8,010
Profits	181.00	181.00	181.00
Per Share	0.98	0.98	0.98
Sweden Sandvik			
Revenue	2,520	2,520	2,520
Profits	268.00	268.00	268.00
Per Share	1.68	1.68	1.68

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Firestone to Hand Over Material

Firestone Tire and Rubber has 21 days to surrender certain material to the U.S. government as part of an investigation into alleged safety defects in more than 13 million Firestone 500 radial tires. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration went to court more than a month ago asking that Firestone be ordered to answer certain questions and turn over certain documents. The exact nature of the material was not disclosed. Firestone filed several motions and asked the order be dismissed. Its request was turned down. A NHTSA spokesman said the decision was the first giving the federal agency the authority to issue subpoenas and special orders anywhere in the country.

Philips Sees Net Remaining Steady

Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken management board member Josephus Offergelt reiterated the forecast in the 1977 annual report that it will be difficult to achieve any substantial improvement in profitability in 1978 due to continuing uncertainties. Philips earlier announced an increase in first half 1978 net profit to 311 million guilders from 297 million with sharply higher second-quarter results outweighing lower first quarter profits. He told a press conference first-half profits were at the expected level but said it is not possible to be more specific on profit

prospects for the rest of the year. However, group sales volume in the whole year can be expected to grow more than the forecast 7 percent, he said.

Aeritalia Details Deal With Boeing

Aeritalia received a share of between 14 percent and 15 percent in its joint venture with Boeing to produce the latter's 767 aircraft, according to a spokesman for the Italian company. The contract establishing the venture was signed Monday in Seattle. The state-owned company will share in risks and profits of the venture. It said it would receive 2.1 trillion lire (about \$7.4 billion) by 1990 for its work on the first 1,000 of the mid-size planes. Aeritalia said it will build a factory near Naples employing about 1,000 persons to manufacture parts for the aircraft's wings.

Marathon Completes North Sea Tests

Marathon Oil said its subsidiary Pan Ocean Oil North Sea completed testing of Brae Field Well 16-7A-13 in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. Tests of five intervals within an 858-foot growth hydrocarbon section flowed oil at maximum rate ranging between 1.619 and 5.274 barrels of oil per day. The gas-oil ratio averaged about 1,065 cubic feet per barrel and the oil was between 31 degrees and 35 degrees API gravity.

A Question of Worldwide Oversupply

Analysts Skeptical on Copper Pricing

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Wall Street analysts are following the rapid-fire changes in copper pricing with interest and, in some quarters, with considerable skepticism.

The price changes by U.S. producers have been mostly upward. Producer prices, slightly above 63 cents a pound in January, rose to more than 67 cents in June with the disruption of output from Zaire but fell back to 63 cents later that month. Lately, they have resumed their climb and range from 66 cents to 69 cents a pound.

Two large producers — Kennecott and Anaconda, a unit of Atlantic Richfield — have set a new policy of basing their prices 2½ cents a pound above the price of copper futures. Yesterday, Asarco, sticking to the old system of a firm producer price, boosted its price a penny a pound to 68 cents, and a unit of Canada's Noranda mines increased its U.S. price to 67 cents from 65.

Although some analysts are encouraged by what they consider improvement in copper consumption, others believe the industry's basic problem of worldwide oversupply is years from being resolved and that the activity on the pricing front has an element of razzle-dazzle to it.

"The question on copper stocks isn't whether you buy them but whether you sell them or hold them," says George Cleaver, of Merrill Lynch.

He says the price U.S. producers get for copper is basically determined by import price pressures. In turn, import prices are pretty much

dictated by prices on the London Metal Exchange.

Excess inventories remain the principal worry among analysts assessing the outlook for copper stocks. Oversupply and price weakness year-to-year gave copper one of the more ragged price showings of the second quarter. Copper earnings were down 65 percent from the year earlier, excluding Cyprus mines, says Clarence Morrison, of Dean Witter Reynolds.

"We expect the domestic producers' cathode price, or equivalent pricing system, to average at least 63 cents a pound this year and 70 cents in 1979, compared with the 66 cents average of 1977," he says.

"Second half net for the copper companies should be substantially higher on a year-to-year basis but only because second half 1977 results were adversely affected by a strike and other problems," he adds.

Mr. Cleaver is less than encouraged by supply-demand trends in the industry. "I believe it will be three years before this industry gets its inventory situation back to normal, he says."

Oil-Output Rise By Developing Nations Is Seen

Nations Is Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Petroleum production in developing countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is expected to more than double in the next seven years and could rise even more if the 30 to 40 countries with oil potential can get the necessary technical aid, the World Bank said in a report yesterday.

In its first world development report, the international lending institution predicted an increase in oil production from 3.7 million barrels to 8.3 million barrels a day by 1985 in the developing countries that have the resource.

"The increase in oil prices has provided a great incentive for new exploration and development of indigenous fuel resources in developing countries," the report said. It added that industrialization is certain to increase energy consumption within those nations themselves.

Large increases in petroleum production are expected in Brazil, Egypt, India and Mexico, the bank said, with smaller but significant increases in Angola, the Congo, Malaysia, Pakistan and Zaire.

In addition, "the potential for an increase in natural-gas production is widespread and important," especially in Indonesia, Mexico and southern Asia, it added.

Meanwhile, the Swiss cabinet called in Fritz Leutwiler, president of the central bank today to discuss world monetary upheavals caused by the drop in value of the U.S. dollar but spokesman said it was unlikely that any decisions would be taken.

Switzerland already has imposed severe restrictions in efforts to brake the rise of the Swiss franc against other major currencies, especially the dollar. These measures include negative interest rates on franc deposits held by non-resident foreigners as well as an outright ban on the purchase of Swiss securities by such foreigners.

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Stocks Higher; Dow Up 7.45

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (Reuters)

Prices on the New Stock Exchange ended higher today in an active trading session confused by apparent government moves to defend the dollar with tighter credit.

Investors had hoped that interest rates were at or near a peak. But analysts said the market action indicated they would accept higher rates if that could help the dollar.

The market, which had been advancing, hesitated before resuming its climb. Later, an apparent Federal Reserve move to tighten credit caused it to weaken again. In the final hour, however, stocks be-

gan to rally and finished mostly upward.

The Fed later announced that it was raising the target level on the key federal funds rate to 8 percent from 7½ percent in "symbolic" support for the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.45 points to 894.58 and advances led declines 971 to 530. Volume rose to 36.12 million shares from yesterday's 29.76 million.

International Business Machines jumped five to 296½, and contributed to general market strength. Eastman Kodak rose two to 67¾, Polaroid one to 54¾, Du Pont, 1¼ to 129¼, Teledyne two to 106½ and Burroughs 2¼ to 84¾.

United Brands picked up ¼ to 12½. It reported improved second quarter earnings and said it would pay all past due dividends on its preferred stock and year-end dividend on common.

NL Industries, the most active issue, picked up ¼ to 24. Pan American Air, in second place, was unchanged at 7¼.

Champion International gained ½ to 24¼. A 100,000 share block

moved at 24¼. Hercules gained a point to 18.

SCM Corp. rose 1½ to 21¼ and Xerox 1¼ to 63¼. A federal jury awarded SCM \$25.6 million in damages in addition to \$11.7 million previously awarded in its antitrust suit against Xerox. Under antitrust law, the amount may be tripled.

Wicholot Stores gained 1½ to 11 and Koehring Co. 1¼ to 23. Neither could account for the gains.

Pope and Talbot picked up 1¼ to 34¼ and Flintkote ¾ to 35¼.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index adding 1.17 points to 162.73.

In Chicago, wheat, corn and soybeans were lower and oats fractionally lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off ¾ to 6¼; corn was off ¾ to 7; soybeans were off 9 to 11, and oats were off 2 to 2½ cents.

Wheat had opened lower in all but the July contract, which started the session unchanged to a half cent higher.

U.S. Business Inventories Up \$1.57 Billion in June

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Business inventories in June rose \$1.57 billion or 0.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$355.8 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

The June increase followed a rise of \$3.68 billion or 1.1 percent to an adjusted \$354.23 billion in May.

Retail inventories rose 0.5 percent in June to an adjusted \$91.54 billion after rising 1.2 percent in May to \$91.06 billion.

Manufacturers' inventories climbed 0.7 percent to an adjusted \$189.08 billion in June after rising 1.1 percent in May to an adjusted \$187.69 billion. Merchant wholesalers' inventories fell 0.4 percent to \$75.17 billion after rising 0.8 percent in May to \$75.47 billion.

The total business stock-to-sales ratio at the end of June was 1.41 month's sales, up slightly from the 1.40 for May. Overall business sales increased an adjusted 0.4 percent in June to \$253.2 billion after rising 0.5 percent in May to \$252.2 billion.

Group of 10 Aides

Said to Plan Talks

PARIS, Aug. 16 (AP-DJ) — Deputy finance ministers of the Group of Ten will meet in Paris on Sept. 8 to discuss the world monetary situation, informed sources said today.

Members of the group, a club of the Western world's industrialized nations, will discuss the turmoil on foreign exchange markets, marked by the decline of the dollar, the sources said.

The meeting, they said, will take place at the Paris headquarters of the International Monetary Fund. IMF sources declined to confirm or deny the report. In Washington, sources said the meeting would be held Sept. 7 and 8.

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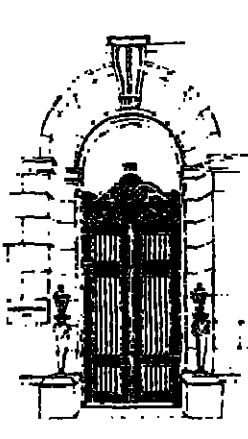
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NEW YORK, August 16 - Cash

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Cocoa lb.	N.A.	N.A.
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	1.32	2.00
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-30 38% vt.	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (PHL), ton	312.00	299.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila, ton	214.76	210.19
Steel scrap No. 1, lb.	77.78	85.44
Lead spot, lb.	370.33	0.31
Copper elec. lb.	679.48	694.00
Yn (Alumina), lb.	5.91	5.91
Zinc E. & L. Bldg. lb.	309.32	0.34
Silver N.Y. oz.	54.19	43.69
Gold N.Y. oz.	216.00	144.89

COMMODITY INDICES

Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)

Aug 16 1978 330.01

1 - Preliminary

2 - Final

3 - Nominal

4 - Estimated

5 - Unavailable

6 - Unavailable

7 - Unavailable

8 - Unavailable

9 - Unavailable

10 - Unavailable

11 - Unavailable

12 - Unavailable

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U.S. Commodity Prices

SOYBEAN MEAL

100 tons; dollars per ton

Aug 16 165.50 165.50 165.50 -2.50

Sep 166.00 166.00 166.00 -1.50

Oct 167.00 167.00 167.00 -2.50

Nov 168.00 168.00 168.00 -1.50

Dec 169.00 169.00 169.00 -1.50

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Jun 247.00 247.00 247.00 -1.50

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 16[illegible][illegible]

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 16, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds

All sales centers unless marked *				
Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg
300 Asbestos	541	41	41	
25446 Bnk Mkt	823 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2} +	
16000 Bnk Rps	43	20	20 +	
1000 Cam Cem	100 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	
448 Cannon	328 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2} -	
1305 Cam Barth	320 ^{1/2}	30 ^{1/2}	30 ^{1/2}	
1227 Shaw S Brgs	320 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	
1600 Dem Tzix	115 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2} +	
1260 FCA Int	785	280	280 -	
2525 Holson A	320 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2}	28 ^{1/2} +	
16000 J & S	115	10	10	
35448 Antl Tstl	521	20	20 ^{1/2} +	
13775 Power Co	115 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2} +	
7399 Price Co	315 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	15 ^{1/2}	
300 S Bell	115	8	8	
1230 Royal Bk	323 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	
525 Reynier Bk	330 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	
16000 Zellers	643 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2} +	
Total Sales \$64.54 shares.				

**“An office building in Texas?
“A restaurant in Buckinghamshire?”
“No, I want a garage in Puerto Rico.”**

That bit of dialogue isn't as wild or far-fetched as you might imagine.

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Herald Tribune ads work.

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DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND

AT AN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., held in Caracas, on June 26, 1978, the Shareholders of the Fund, acting upon the recommendation of the Fund's Board of Directors, declared a dividend of \$0.08 (U.S.) per share to Shareholders of record on July 21, 1978. This dividend is payable on July 25, 1978, to holders of bearer shares upon surrender of Dividend Coupon Nº 8 as attached to the share certificate, to one of the offices of the paying banks listed below. This distribution is being made from net investment income.

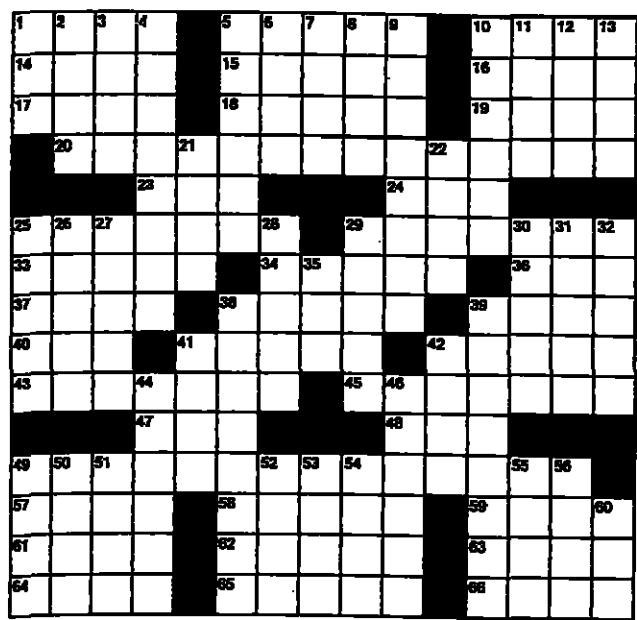
Deutsche Bank AG,
Grasse Galluistr. 10-14,
Frankfurt/Main, Germany.
Banque Internationale
a Luxembourg,
2 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.,
23 Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2P. 2AX., England.
Montreal Trust Company,
15 King Street West,
Toronto, Canada.

Dividends payable on shares held in a Dreyfus Intercontinental Voluntary Account will either be paid directly to the Account holder or automatically reinvested, depending upon the election made by the Account holder when his Account was established.

Reports are available at the Offices of the above-mentioned paying banks or at:
**Dreyfus GmbH,
Maximilianstr. 24,
8 Munich 22, Germany.**

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Type of rug
 - Clayey deposit
 - Tufflike mass
 - Bungay, Wells novel
 - Sister of Thalia
 - Composer of "Le Roi d'Ys"
 - Singer's voice
 - Wakefield resident
 - Slight
 - Oscar winner: 1989
 - sequitur
 - Compass point
 - Withdraws formally
 - Plodded
 - Swears
 - Flivver five
 - Roman household god
 - Father of Remus and Romulus
 - Pivotal
 - "I — Men," song from "Kiss Me, Kate"
 - Hoosier humorist
 - Witch's transportation
 - Dermal openings
- DOWN**
- Depot: Abbr.
 - Celeste of films
 - Oppositionist
 - Clad tidings
 - Fuzzed Met conductor
 - Source: Abbr.
 - Apiece
 - Suffix with photo or rheo
 - Merlin, e.g.
 - Gushed forth
 - English essayist
 - Hodgepodge
 - Former French president
 - Assents silently
 - Burden of proof
 - Philippine island
 - Shirk
 - Prepared call
 - McIntoshes for baking
 - Tolerated
 - Blindstiff
 - Dazzling light
 - Trencherman
 - Sheath or shift
 - Worldwide labor org.
 - Make-believe
 - Where tender plants get a chance
 - City affording an Alpine vista
 - Contrive
 - Stirs up
 - Russian cooperatives
 - Kind of novel
 - Mideast gulf
 - "Alive" author
 - Samples
 - It might soil Santa
 - Anne Nichols hero
 - Siouan Indian
 - Actress from Ky.
 - He "came in from the cold"

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	26	48	Fair	MADRID	20 68 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	65	Cloudy	MIAMI	20 68 Cloudy
ANKARA	24	74	Fair	MILAN	22 72 Fair
ATHENS	24	74	Fair	MONTREAL	22 72 Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	16 61 Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	74	Fair	MUNICH	22 72 Cloudy
BERLIN	18	65	Fair	NEW YORK	27 81 Cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	65	Rain	NICE	24 75 Fair
BUCHAREST	24	74	Cloudy	OSLO	20 68 Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	74	Fair	PARIS	20 68 Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	74	Fair	PRAGUE	22 72 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Fair	ROME	22 72 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	74	Fair	SOBIA	22 72 Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	61	Rain	STOCKHOLM	20 68 Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	65	Rain	TEHRAN	- - N.A.
FLORENCE	24	74	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	- - N.A.
FRANKFURT	23	74	Cloudy	TOKYO	24 75 Fair
GENEVA	24	61	Storms	TUNIS	31 89 Fae
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	24 74 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	74	Fair	WARSAW	27 77 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	74	Fair	WASHINGTON	27 81 Cloudy
LISBON	24	74	Cloudy	ZURICH	16 61 Rain
LONDON	20	68	Cloudy		
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

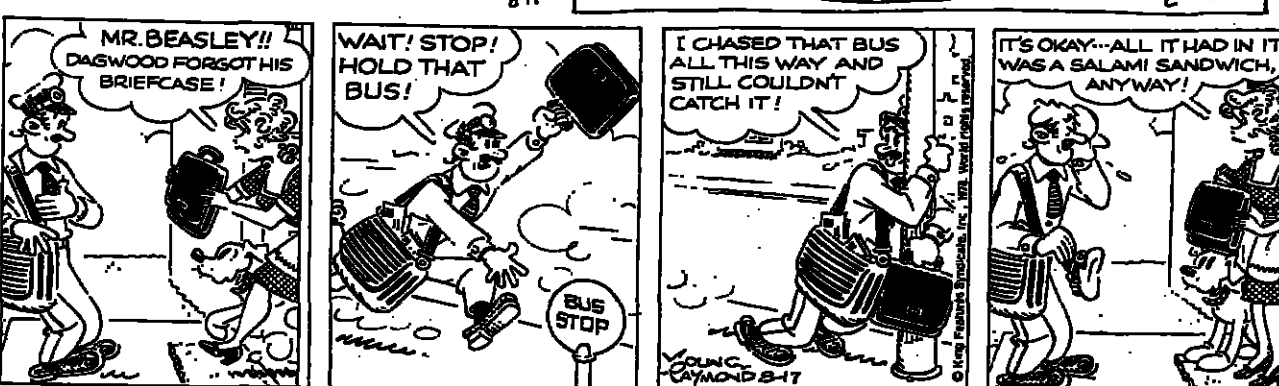
PEANUTS



B.C.



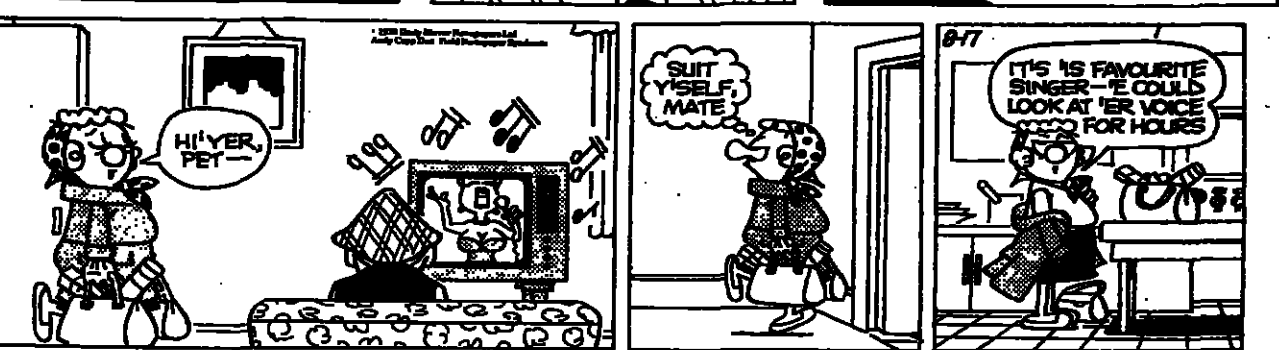
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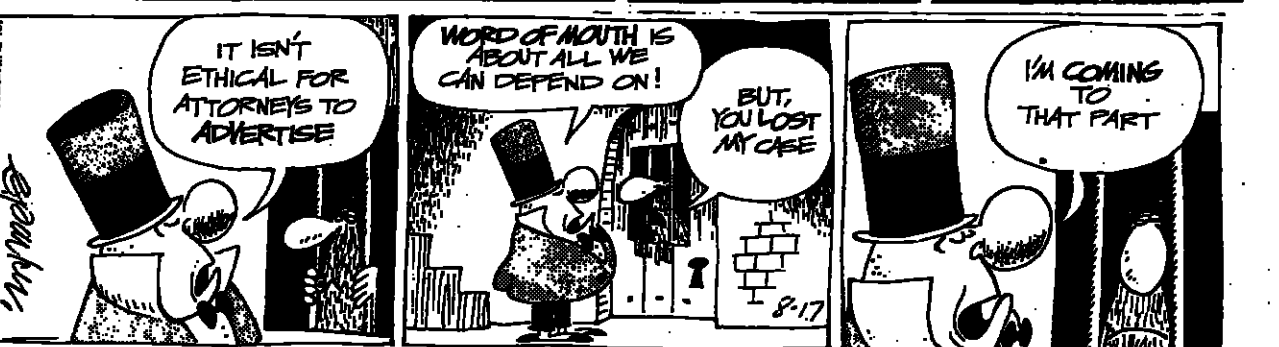
BEETLEBAILEY AND YACAP



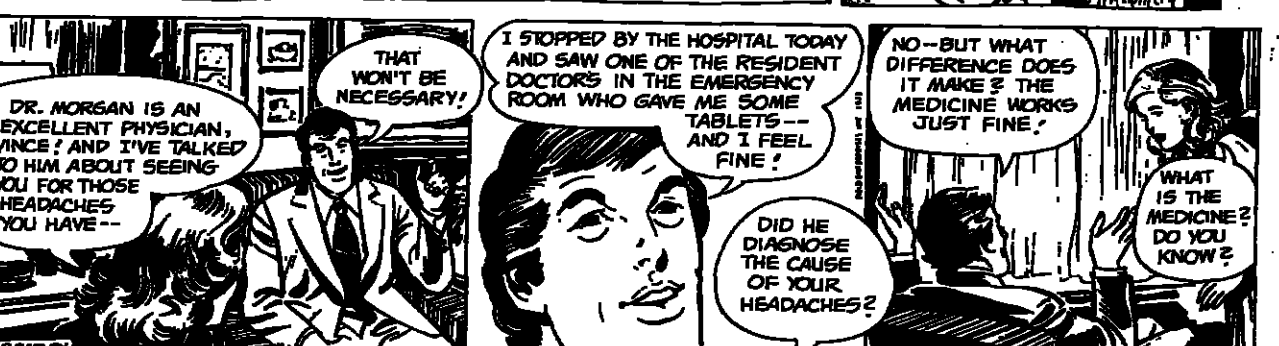
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



CAPTAIN SLASH PLAYS A SHARP GAME.



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE



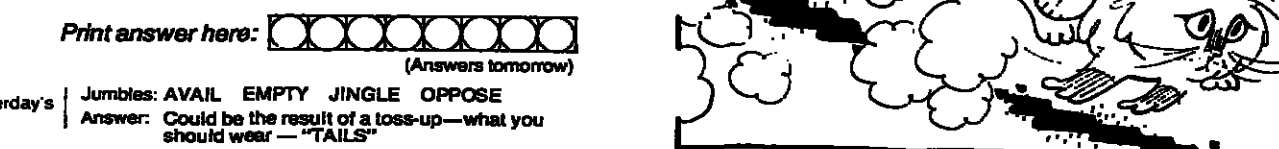
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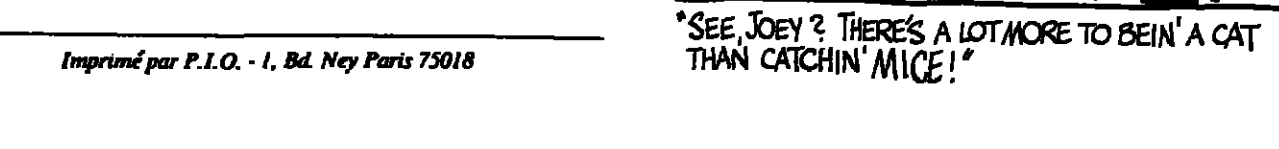
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BOOKS

THE CRIME AND PUNISHMENT OF I.G. FARBER

By Joseph Borkin. Free Press. 250 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Leonard Silk

IN HANNAH Arendt's conception, Eichmann, the SS functionary, illustrates the banality of evil. But Joseph Borkin's powerful study of I.G. Farben, the huge German chemical combine that provided Hitler with the synthetic oil, gasoline, nitrogen and buna rubber he needed to wage World War II, and the Zyklon-B poison gas for the Nazi murder camps, demonstrates not the banality but the venality of evil.

The company was born in 1903 as a loose federation of German chemical and pharmaceutical firms, of which the three largest were BASF, Hoechst and Bayer. Its purpose was to end the pricecutting, kickbacks to customers, protracted patent litigation, bribery to gain technical secrets and other forms of cutthroat competition that were costing all of the companies money.

In fact, I.G. Farben was created on the model of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust by Carl Duisenberg, the head of Bayer of Leverkusen, after a visit to the United States in 1903 to establish a dyestuff plant in Rensselaer, N.Y. I.G. Farben was to work closely with Standard Oil of New Jersey (Esso), now Exxon, between the two World Wars. Esso was eager to gain access to I.G. Farben's patents and know-how for turning coal into oil and rubber. But Esso was snookered by I.G. under the tutelage of the Nazis, and got nothing for the trade secrets it gave up. When the United States was attacked at Pearl Harbor by Japan and was cut off from its natural-rubber supply, it was unprepared to produce synthetic rubber. John D. Rockefeller Jr. forced out the Esso executives who had bamboozled him.

I.G. Farben did not start out as a pro-Nazi company. Indeed, when Hitler came to power, its head was Carl Bosch, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist and engineer who was the most vocal anti-Nazi in Germany's industrial community.

But Hitler, who blamed Germany's defeat in World War I on the devastating British naval blockade, knew that he needed I.G.'s technical genius to provide him with materials for a long war, and I.G. Farben's executives saw their great opportunity to seize the entire European chemical industry and establish Farben as the head of a worldwide cartel through a close alliance with the Nazis. They expected their own domination to outlast Hitler and the Nazis.

I.G. sought to build for the ages wherever it acquired new assets, whether by plunder or investment. With lunatic long-range planning, the company invested its own money — almost one billion marks — to build its huge industrial facility for producing synthetic oil, gasoline and rubber at Auschwitz; it consumed more electricity than the entire city of Berlin. I.G. at Auschwitz had its own concentration camp, Monowitz. When its slave laborers fell ill and could no longer meet required production standards, they were "selected" for shipment from Monowitz to Birkenau, the main murder center at Auschwitz. An I.G. subsidiary, Degesch, supplied the poison gas, which was originally a vermin exterminator, now minus its "indicator" to warn human beings.

At Nuremberg, a dozen I.G. executives were convicted for slavery and mass murder, or for plunder and spoliation, or both. Their sentences were relatively light. But Borkin's book makes clear that the I.G. executives connived at gaining access to slave labor and located their huge plant at Auschwitz with that in mind. Even the Nazis came to worry about I.G.'s overwhelming position, which had the familiar result of breeding massive inefficiency.

With Hitler's defeat, I.G. was broken up into three major units — BASF, Hoechst and Bayer. A few of the old I.G. crew survived in the separate companies, which, with West Germany's postwar economic "miracle," grew rapidly. Hoechst has become the largest German industrial company, and both Hoechst and BASF are larger than Du Pont. Bayer is only slightly smaller.

From the standpoint of United States politics, the most sensational part of Borkin's book concerns the disposition of I.G.'s main American asset, the General Aniline and Film Corporation. GAF was nominally owned by a Swiss company, Interhandel, originally set up before the war by I.G. Farben to conceal its foreign assets, evade German taxes and raise capital abroad. But the United States government considered GAF to be empty property and seized it under the Trading With the Enemy Act in 1942.

After the war, Interhandel tried desperately to get GAF back from successive United States administrations but did not succeed until 1963, during the Kennedy administration. According to Borkin, the president of Interhandel, Alfred Schaefer, a Swiss who was later elected to the board of BASF, was brought together with Attorney General Robert Kennedy through the intervention — secret at the time — of Prince Radziwill, Jacqueline Kennedy's brother-in-law. Under the deal worked out with Kennedy, GAF was released and sold by the United States government through an investment banker for \$329 million, of which \$124 million was paid to Interhandel. Why did the Kennedy administration make the deal? Borkin, who has pursued I.G. Farben, as he says, like a "white whale" for 40 years, in and out of government, contends that Joseph Kennedy, the father of the president and attorney general, had an interest in GAF and prevailed over his sons to effect the deal.

The case for Kennedy corruption over Interhandel has not been proved in this book. The pressures on the United States government to restore GAF's assets to its German and Swiss owners had been strong for years. Those pressures emanated from the German lobby in Washington and its American friends in both political parties. Nevertheless, the decision of the Kennedy administration to dispose of GAF remains highly suspicious and deserves further investigation. Apart from the possibility of personal corruption, the Kennedy administration presumably thought that the GAF deal would improve postwar German-American political and economic relations. West Germany had cards of its own to play, especially by making business difficult for American corporations. There were domestic as well as foreign business pressures on the Kennedy administration to settle.

Today, I.G. Farben is dead, and virtually all those who ran it are dead or retired. What is truly weird (or banal) is that BASF, Hoechst, Bayer and the now American-owned GAF are just ordinary corporations, trying to make a buck or a mark.

What then is the line that separates corporate health from corporate pathology? How can one prevent corporations from slipping across that line? The answer to those questions are crucial to the liberty and decency of all capitalist countries.

Leonard Silk is a financial columnist for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South followed the sequence shown to reach six clubs. They employed one rare convention in the bidding: Three clubs by North at his second turn required the opening bidder to bid three diamonds.

West would have beaten the slam if he had selected a spade lead, and would have given the declarer a difficult problem to solve if he had led a heart or a trump. But he selected the lead of the singleton diamond, giving South substantial help.

The nine rods around to the ten in the closed hand, and trumps were drawn ending in the dummy. The diamond eight was led for a finesse, and when this held declarer simply led to the diamond ace, surrendered a heart trick and claimed the slam. His spade loser eventually disappeared on a diamond winner, and he collected five trump tricks, five diamond tricks and two major suit aces.

In the replay, South reached three no-trump, and was in jeopardy when West led a spade. To make the contract, he had to guess the location of the diamond queen, but he guessed right. Clubs were

cashied first, and there was an invitation that East was more likely than West to have diamond length. North-South would have been less successful if West had hit on a spade lead against six clubs.

NORTH
♠ J5
♥ Q8
♦ K3852
♣ A1094

WEST
♠ K9742
♥ 10874
♦ 9
♣ 872

EAST
♠ Q1086
♥ K79
♦ Q763
♣ 63

SOUTH (D)
♠ A3
♥ A532
♦ A104
♣ KQJ5

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1♣ Pass 1♣ Pass

2NT Pass 2♣ Pass

3♦ Pass 3♦ Pass

4♦ Pass 4♦ Pass

5♣ Pass 5♣ Pass

West led the diamond nine.

17th Victory

Guidry Pitches N.Y. Past Oakland, 6-0

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 16 (AP) — Ron Guidry pitched his 17th victory with a four-hitter last night as the New York Yankees beat the Oakland A's 6-0. Guidry leads the major league in games won.

The Yankees' left-hander, 17-2, lowered his earned-run average to .79, also the best in the majors, and took the American League lead in shutouts with his sixth, and in strikeouts. He struck out nine to tie his season total to 191.

The Yankees scored four runs in the third, and Reggie Jackson nudged his 17th home run in the fifth, a two-run shot over the left field fence.

Rangers 1, White Sox 0

At Arlington, Texas, Richie Zisk's seventh-inning home run gave Texas a 1-0 victory over Chicago despite the two-hit pitching of Chicago's Steve Stone. Zisk's homer, his 14th of the year and his first in six weeks, tied cleared the wall at the 360-foot mark in left field. Jim Sundberg, who doubled in the third, got the only Texas hit.

Twins 9, Indians 8

At Cleveland, Jose Morales hit a one-out home run in the eighth inning to give Minnesota a 9-8 victory over Cleveland.

Orioles 7, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Ken Singleton and Eddie Murray each drove in a pair of runs last night as Baltimore utilized a 17-hit attack en route to a 7-4 victory over Seattle. Right-hander Jim Palmer pitched his ninth victory against 10 losses with relief help from Tippy Martinez and Don Stanhouse — who recorded his 8th save to assume the league lead. Clear Abbot lasted only one-third of an inning to drop his record to 5-10.

Brewers 9, Blue Jays 1

At Milwaukee, Larry Hilt hit his 27th home run and Robin Yount and Cecil Cooper contributed three hits each to highlight a 14-in Milwaukee attack in a 9-1 victory over Toronto in the first game of a doubleheader. The second game was rained out.

Royals 4, Tigers 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor hit a two-run double in the fifth inning and Joe Rudi had a three-run homer in the seventh to back the six-hit pitching of Frank Tanana and lead California to a 5-2 triumph over Boston.

Expos 4, Giants 3

At Montreal, Ellis Valentine's home run with two out in the bottom of the ninth inning lifted Montreal to a 4-3 victory over San Francisco, which dropped back into a first-place tie with Los Angeles in the National League West. Lower Charlie Williams, 1-3, retired the first two batters in the ninth before fielding Valentine's 20th home run.

Cardinals 11, Astros 5

At St. Louis, George Hendrick hit a three-run homer and Gary Templeton tripled home the winning run to highlight a 17-hit attack.

World Series Scheduled to Start Oct. 10

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP) — The 75th World Series will start on Oct. 10 this year and ticket prices will be increased for the first time in 10 years, Bowie Kuhn, the league commissioner, has announced.

The opener of the best-of-seven series will be played in the National League city. All week-day World Series games will be played at night — unless the Chicago Cubs are involved — with weekend games in the afternoon.

The commissioner's office also announced schedules for the league championship series to determine permanent winners. The American League championship series, featuring the Western and Eastern division winners, will begin best-of-five competition at the Western champion's stadium the night of Oct. 3. Game 2 will be during the day Oct. 4. Game 3 moves to the East for a daytime contest Oct. 6, as the series will continue in the East. The first game of the Eastern division city will begin in its Eastern Division city Oct. 4 and 5, with the first game at night and the second at night unless a West Coast team is involved. The series moves to the West for the Oct. 6 game and would continue there with day games Oct. 7 and 8 if necessary.

Cauten Won't Ride

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 16 (AP) — Joyce LaFitte will ride Triple Crown champion Affirmed in Saturday's Travers Stakes, replacing Steve Cauten. Cauten injured a shoulder last week.

Unseeded Okker Ousts Filloil in Canadian Tennis

TORONTO, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Unseeded Tom Okker responded to a highly supportive crowd yesterday by defeating ninth-seed Jaime Filloil in the Canadian Open tennis championships.

Okker trailed, 5-3, in the second set and was on the verge of elimination. But he took the cheering crowd to heart and fought back for a 4-6, 7-6, 6-3 victory.

In one of the best played matches of the tournament so far, both players relied on well-placed ground shots and covered all areas of the court.

attack, giving St. Louis an 11-5 victory over Houston. Rookie Aurelio Lopez, 3-1, struck out seven and walked one over seven innings before being relieved by Mark Littell. Floyd Bannister, the first of five Houston pitchers, dropped to 3-7.

Reds 4, Pirates 3

At Pittsburgh, Dan Driessen homered with two out in the top of the 10th inning to power Cincinnati to a come-from-behind 4-3 triumph over Pittsburgh. Driessen's homer to right-center field, his 15th, came off reliever Ed Whitson, 3-6. Doug Bair pitched the final two innings for Cincinnati to gain his sixth victory in 10 decisions.

Mets 3, Padres 1

At New York, Steve Henderson's one-out double in the eighth inning sparked a two-run rally, enabling New York to snap a three-game losing streak with a 3-1 victory over San Diego. Henderson's double to right off San Diego starter and loser Randy Jones, 10-11, drove home Elliott Maddox, who opened the inning with a walk. Henderson later scored on Lee Mazzilli's single. Henderson was removed from the game in the ninth after pulling a muscle while running out the double.

Dodgers 5, Phillies 4

At Philadelphia, Reggie Smith and Rick Monday hit home runs and drove in two runs each, leading Los Angeles to a 5-4 victory over Philadelphia. Doug Rau survived four unearned runs, three on a single by Jose Cardenal, in the fifth inning to post his 12th victory against seven defeats. Dick Ruthven, 10-9, took the loss.

Cubs 12, Braves 8

At Chicago, back-to-back home runs by Bobby Murcer and Dave Kingman sparked a three-run sixth inning and led Chicago to a 12-8 victory over Atlanta. Atlanta, led by Bob Horner's 13th homer and third in two days, rolled to a 7-0 lead in the second inning but Chicago rallied for five runs in the bottom of the frame and went in front with a three-run fourth.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Atlanta 7, Cubs 12
Chicago 4, Pirates 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Baltimore 7, Yankees 6
Boston 2, Angels 5

Expos 4, Giants 3
Mariners 4, Orioles 7

Twins 9, Indians 8
Royals 4, Tigers 2

Cardinals 11, Astros 5
Pirates 3, Reds 4

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3

Braves 8, Cubs 12
Mets 3, Padres 1

Phillies 4, Dodgers 5
Padres 1, Mets 3



Atlanta second baseman Chico Ruiz evades the flying feet of Chicago Cub Manny Trillo as he kicks up dust.

Rule Changes Held Unlikely

Stingley Injury Brings NFL Violence Into Sharp Focus

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Darryl Stingley lies in Eden Hospital in Centro Valley, Calif., with a broken neck and little movement in any part of his body. He is not going anywhere for some time and his team, the New England Patriots, will be going on without him.

So will the National Football League, but Stingley's tragic injury and possible permanent paralysis again hits the NFL hard in one of its most sensitive areas — violence.

Stingley went down in an exhibition game the Patriots won from the Oakland Raiders Saturday in Oakland. The New England wide receiver was hit hard in the open field by Jack Tatum, the combative Raider safetyman whose nickname among his teammates is "Black Death." Stingley had reached high for an overthrown pass and was hit as he came down, his body open and unprotected.

Hit Was Legal

Tatum said: "It was the hardest hit I ever made in football. I hit him with my head and shoulders. They hit his head. I thought it was a good football play. I thought he just had the wind knocked out of him. We don't like to see anyone hurt, but football is a contact sport."

Tatum's action was legal under the rules, which raises three points: What kind of rules are the under which a player can suffer a broken neck?

• If Tatum's hit was legal, why did not Stingley's safety equipment, his helmet, prevent such a serious injury?

• The NFL, under pressure, has added a seventh official, the side judge, this season and is experimenting during the preseason with an instant-replay camera system. The idea is to exercise better control of action on the field although Stingley's injury would suggest that the NFL still has far to go.

But no one need expect the NFL to move quickly in the area of rule changes or equipment improvements to upgrade protection of the players. The present product is so acceptable that the three national television networks will pay \$656 million for the TV rights over the next four seasons, and a recent survey confirmed that pro football is the favorite U.S. sport on television.

Scant Support

So there is no great push for change within the league's competition committee, where change begins. People have suggested, for example, that the colleges and the pros follow the high school rule adopted in 1976 that the first contact in blocking or tackling cannot be made with the helmet. Under that rule, Tatum's hit on Stingley with his helmet would have been illegal and have drawn a penalty from one of the seven officials.

Another suggestion, hardly new, is that the outside of shoulder pads and helmets be padded. That might have taken some of the sting from the tackles of Tatum, who three times has won all-league or all-conference honors.

People are inclined to forget how tragic football injuries can be. Few remember Mack Lee Hill, Chuck Hughes, Howard Glenn or Stone Johnson, all of whom died while active players in the NFL. They were not celebrated players, and few fans remember the circumstances.

Hughes of the Detroit Lions died on the field in 1971 because of a heart attack. He had a chronic heart condition undetected by the team's physical examinations.

Glenn, a guard for the New York Titans of the American Football League, died in Houston following a 1960 game against the Oilers from what was initially diagnosed as heat prostration, although he might have suffered a broken neck in a game the week before.

Johnson, a rookie with the Kansas City Chiefs, threw a block on a kickoff play in an exhibition game against Houston in 1963. The impact damaged his spinal cord and fractured a vertebra in his neck.

Eight days later he died. (Stingley suffered fracture of two cervical vertebrae.)

Hill of the Chiefs died in 1965 while on the operating table for knee surgery.

John Madden, the Oakland coach, and several of the Raider players have been visiting the cheerful Stingley in the hospital this week, while at the Patriots' training camp in Smithfield, R.I., there is a big gap in the line-up.

Bobby Howard, the New England cornerback, said pensively: "When in a split second something like this can happen, someone you wonder about football."

He'll Keep Job, But Many Others Won't

MIAMI, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Mick Tingelhoff did not lose his job yesterday like a lot of other National Football League players, but he did learn that something he has built for 17 years will come crumbling down on Friday. After 17 years in the NFL, Tingelhoff will miss a game.

The 38-year-old center was hospitalized Monday with an infection in his leg. He was kicked two weeks ago in the Vikings' preseason opener against Washington. Tingelhoff reportedly is responding to antibiotics, but is definitely out of the Dolphin contest Friday, which will snap a string of 328 consecutive preseason, regular season and post-season games in which he has played.

But Tingelhoff will return, which cannot be said of a number of other NFL aspirants and veterans who were cut as teams reached the mandatory 60-player limit.

Veterans Lyndell Mitchell of the Baltimore Colts and Mike Kadish of the Buffalo Bills were among the familiar names who were at least temporarily dropped.

Mitchell and Kadish, both involved in contract disputes, were placed on their clubs' reserve lists, an administrative category for players who have not reported to their training camps. Should either player settle his problem and show up, the clubs would have to drop another player.

Two other veterans were among the Baltimore and Buffalo cuts. Baltimore released six players, including kick return specialist Howard Satterwhite, while veteran defensive tackle Marvin Upshaw was among the eight players dropped by Buffalo.

The Bills also were active in the trade market, swapping veteran tight end Paul Seymour to Pittsburgh and sending running back

Stan Wiatry to Detroit. In an exchange, the Bills obtained wide receiver Frank Lewis from the Steelers and an undisclosed draft choice from the Lions.

Seymour was Buffalo's No. 1 draft choice in 1973. His best receiving season was 1976, when he caught 16 passes for 169 yards. Last year, he was used mostly in running situations and caught just two passes.

Lewis, a seven-year veteran, has caught 128 passes for 2,086 yards and 16 touchdowns in his NFL career.

In another trade, New Orleans swapped veteran defensive back Chuck Crist to San Francisco for linebacker Skip Vanderbunt. Crist was one of the Saints' leading defensive players last season with 102 tackles, while Vanderbunt has started every game for the past three seasons with the 49ers.

Saints Waive 6

New Orleans also waived six players, including veteran wide receiver Don Herrmann.

In one of a plethora of releases, the Philadelphia Eagles released 15 players, including Larry Marshall, the leading punt returner in the National Football Conference last season, and veteran punter Spike Jones.

The Los Angeles Rams, fresh from the short reign of George Allen, announced the retirement of former Pro Bowl cornerback Robert James, while placing quarterback Carlos Brown on waivers and trading backup center Rick Nuzum to Green Bay for an undisclosed future draft choice. The Rams also

placed quarterback Mark Manges, their fourth-round draft choice from Maryland, and offensive tackle Charles Peal of Indiana, a 10th-round draft pick, on waivers.

Allen's old organization, the Washington Redskins, signed veteran wide receiver Billy Kilmer to a two-year contract, while the Denver Broncos shipped punter Mike Burke to the New England Patriots for an undisclosed future draft choice.

Green Bay placed quarterback Lynn Dickey on its reserve list. Dickey has been slow to recover from a broken leg suffered last season. The Packers also dropped veteran wide receiver Ole Smith, who caught 22 passes for 357 yards last season, and asked waivers on veteran linebacker Fred Carr, who has been involved in a dispute over possible knee surgery.

Carr has requested the operation but the club has refused and Bart Starr, the general manager-coach, said that the linebacker had "failed to honor verbal commitments and made a mockery of our conditioning and training program."

Atlanta cut six players, including No. 4 draft choice Rodney Parker, a wide receiver, while the New York Jets dropped six players, including second-year wide receiver Sheldon Diggs.

NFL teams must cut their rosters to 50 players by next Tuesday and to 45 before the start of the regular season.

Discus Record Reported

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (UPI) — Evelyn Jahl of East Germany, 22, set a women's world discus-throwing record of 70.72 meters, the East German news agency reported.

DETROIT LIONS — Cut Mark Patterson, defensive back. Acquired Stan Wiatry, running back, from the Buffalo Bills for an undisclosed future draft choice.

GREEN BAY PACKERS — Placed Lynn Dickey, quarterback, on the reserve-physically unable to perform list. Cut Ole Smith, wide receiver. Willie White, running back. George Plsek, defensive back. Eddie Brown, Bill Dixon and Don Patterson, tight ends. Rick Nuzum, punter. Acquired Rick Nuzum, punter, from the Los Angeles Rams for an undisclosed future draft choice.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS — Cut John Smith, running back. Placed Tom Muller, offensive lineman, on the voluntarily retired list. Placed Bill Kahl-Winter, tackle. Carlton Hargrave, defensive back. Dave Loefer, running back. Stan Robinson, wide receiver. Junior Hardie and Tom Helling, linebackers. Mike Vaughn, tackle. Randy Ponder, tackle. Keith Smith, tight end. NEW YORK JETS — Cut Sheldon Diggs, wide receiver. Bob Gerson, punter. Mike Harris, cornerback. Nick Giamatti, running back. Ben Lomax, tight end. Bob Nelson, quarterback.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS — Traded Frank Lewis, wide receiver, to the Buffalo Bills for tight end Paul Seymour. Placed Andre Krosz, wide receiver on the injured reserve list.

World Wrestling Association

WINNIPEG JETS — Traded Andre LaRoche, forward, to the New England Patriots for future considerations.

Transactions

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

OAKLAND A's — Traded Willie Horton, outfielder, to the Toronto Blue Jays for Rico Carriv, outfielder-designated hitter.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

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